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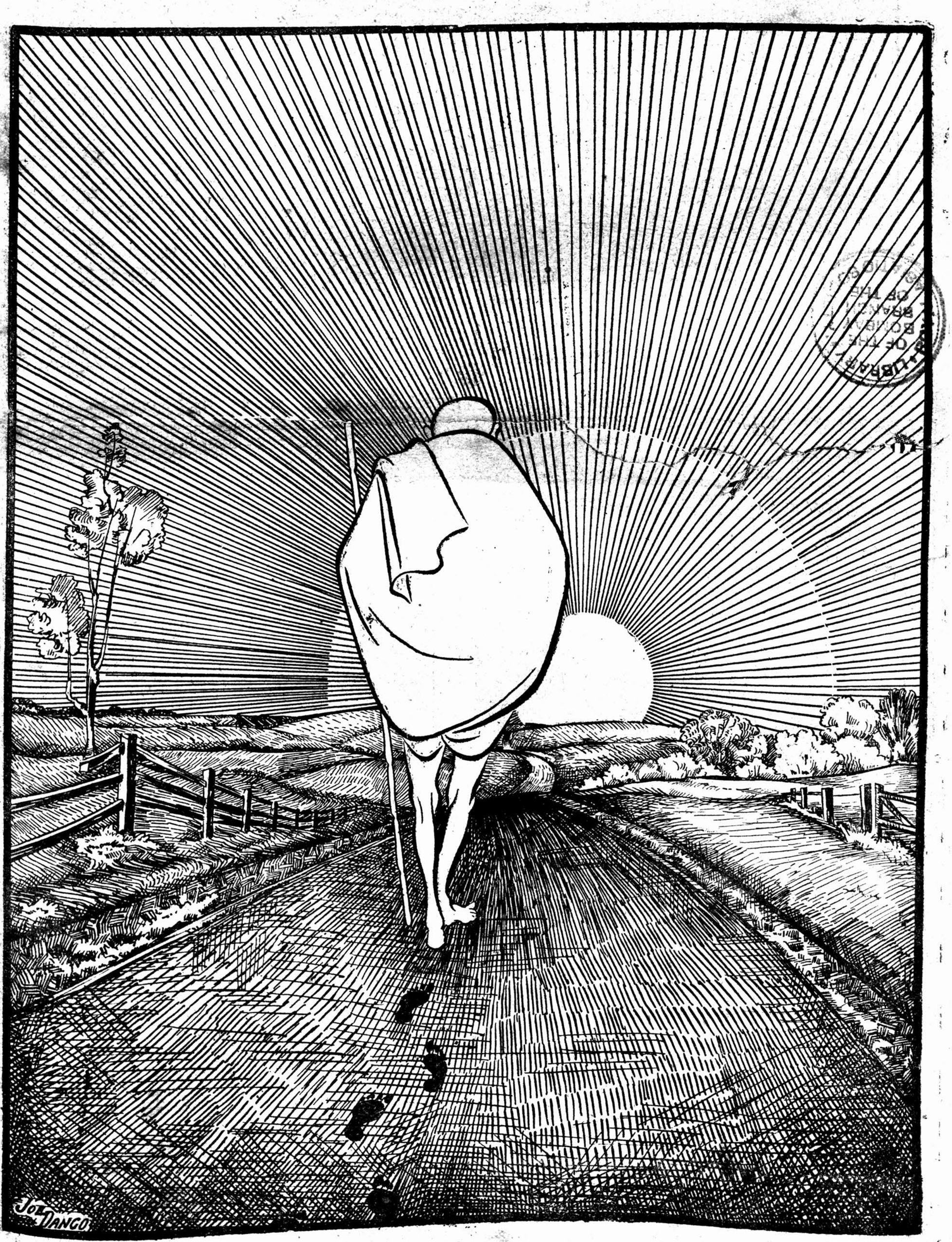
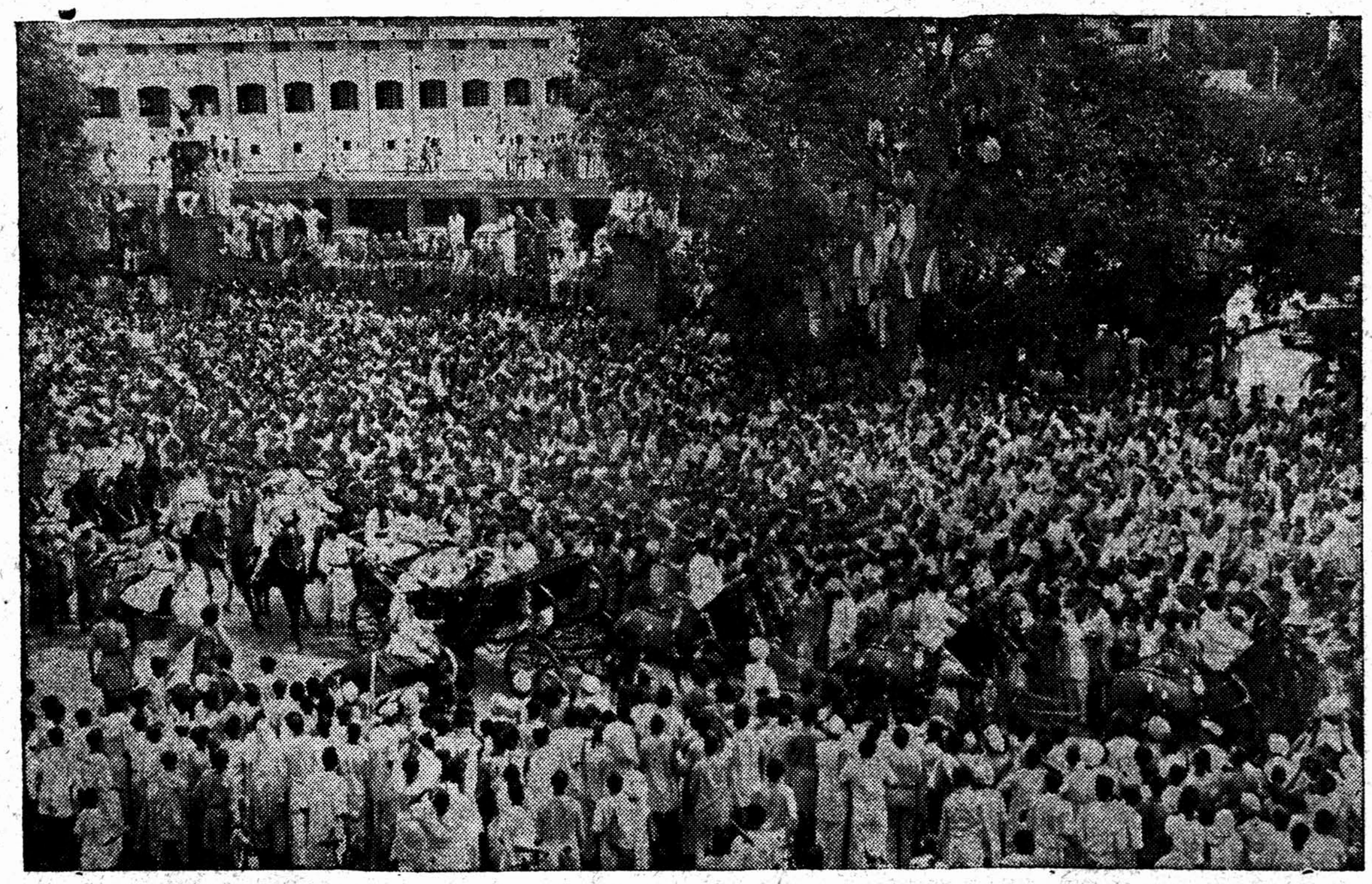
First Anniversary Of Our Freedom

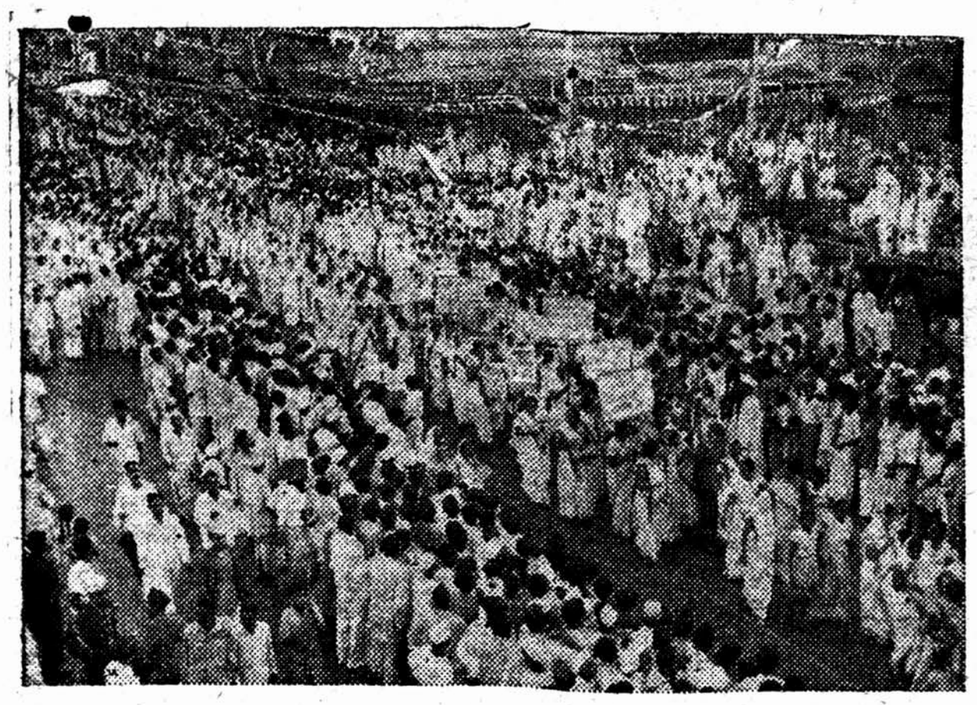


IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE MASTER

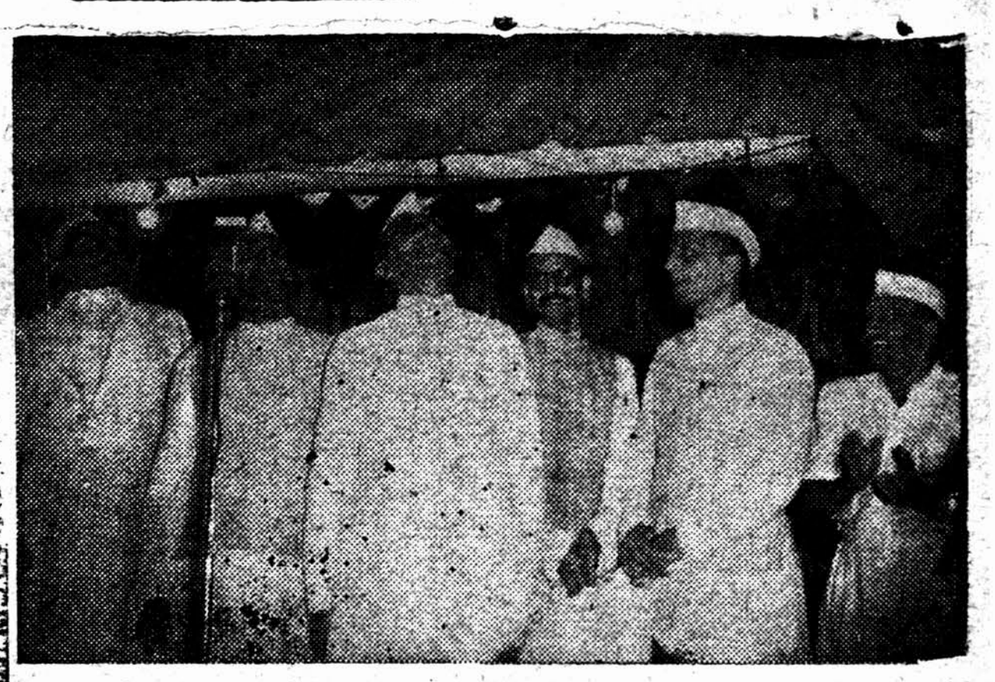
AND SO FREEDOM CAME....



Lord and Lady Mountbatten driving back from the Constituent Assembly to the Government House through the densely packed streets of Delhi on August 15, 1947.



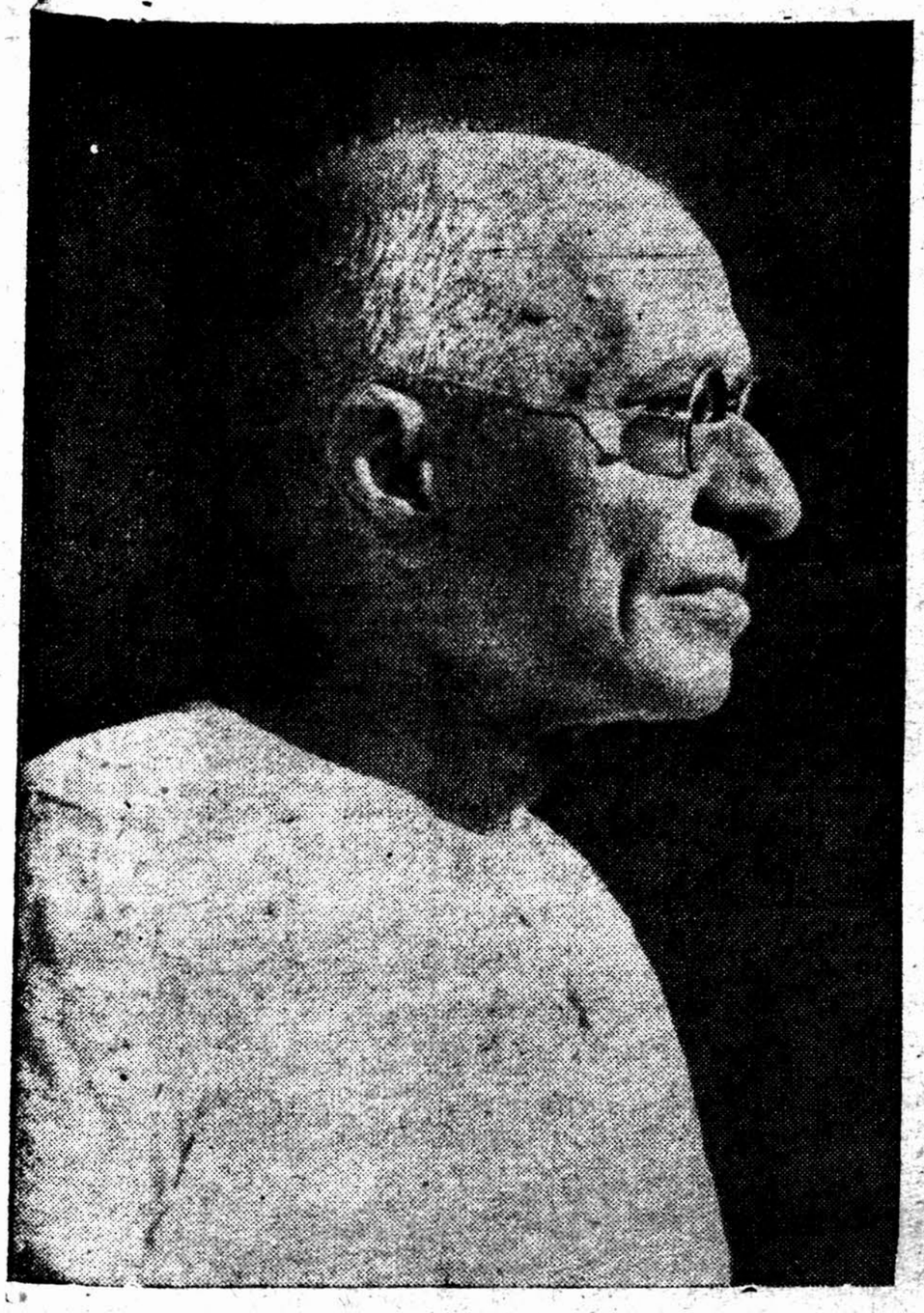
Perhaps the biggest women's procession ever seen in Bomby marching to the Azad Maidan



Premier Kher unfurling the national flag at the Secretariat.

The whole of Bombay seemed to be out to celebrate Independence. Here are seen two more mammoth processions marching to the rally.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



Full Steam Ahead

Governor-General's Message To The Nation On Independence Anniversary

ON the 15th of August 1948 we reach the end of one year of Independence.

Our misfortunes have been great and unexpected. We can trace the causes now, but it is a different thing to be wise beforehand. There is no doubt that our Government and our people have had to face what they had not been prepared for.

That our Government and our national leaders have not done badly is the opinion of competent international observers who have not spoken to flatter. It is through severe trials that a nation's fibre is strengthened. Otherwise, a people cannot progress.

THE greatest of our misfortunes is the passing away of Gandhiji at a time when his wise and inspiring guidance was most necessary. This misfortune has compelled us, those who have been left behind, to fall back on our own light. Gandhiji brought the precepts of all the scriptures into the plane of dynamic worldly action and removed the distinction between the teachings of religion and wisdom in the affairs of the world.

If we isolate his teaching from our daily activities as individuals or as a State and pay reverent worship to his memory and his word without making it give direction to our activities in the way he desired, erecting a wall between politics and the virtues and restraints which he preached, then, indeed, our worship would be an empty hypocrisy.

Let us in conducting our affairs, try on each occasion of doubt, or difficulty to think as he would have thought if we had gone to him for advice. And let us act as if he were still among us and watching.

A LONG struggle, such as we have gone through has a tendency to leave behind a certain inelasticity of mind and hesitation in tapping all resources which the new context requires. We must learn to think constructively and to pool all talent and resources for the national work before us.

he first thing is to avoid the vanity of hatred for, indeed, there is nothing more than vanity in hatred and in the plans that follow from it as we can see if only we read past history to purpose and not for mere entertainment.

THE next thing to realise is that to be independent is only an opportunity, and it is only integrity in public life and industry in constructive work that can build and, making up for lost time, bring out the potential greatness of our country.

The Motherland expects every one now to go full steam ahead in all work. She wants the maximum civic spirit and co-operation.

—C. Rajagopalachari

LET US DEDICATE OURSELVES ANEW

Prime Minister's Independence Day Message

THE 15TH OF AUGUST CAME AND WE REJOICED AT OUR ACHIEVEMENT IN SPITE OF THE PAIN OF PARTITION.

We looked forward to the sun of freedom and the opportunity that freedom brings. But though the sun rose it was hidden from us by dark clouds, and for us it remained a twilight hour.

It has been a long twilight and the brightness of the day is still to come. For freedom is not a mere matter of political decision or new Constitutions, not even a matter of what is more important, that is, economic policy. It is of the mind and heart and if the mind narrows itself and is befogged and the heart is full of bitterness and hatred, then freedom is absent.

A Solemn Day

ANOTHER August 15th has come and it is a solemn day for us in spite of all that has happened. The year has considerable achievement to its credit and we have gone forward some distance along our long journey. But the year is also full of unhappiness and humiliation and of a betrayal of the spirit that has been the redeeming feature of India.

This year has seen the triumph of evil in the assassination of the Father of the Nation, and what greater shame and sorrow could there have been for anyone of us than this.

WE celebrate this solemn day as we should, but our celebration cannot be one of vainglory and pious platitudes. It must be one of heart-searching and a fresh dedication to our cause. Let us think not so much of what we have done but of what we have left undone and what we have done wrongly. Let us think of the millions of refugees who, deprived of all they possessed, are still homeless wanderers.

Remember Gandhiji

Let us think of the masses of India who continue to suffer and who have looked to us with hope and waited patiently for a betterment of their unhappy lot. Let us think also of the mighty resources of India which, if harnessed and utilised for the common good, can change the face of India and make her great and prosperous.

To this great task let us address ourselves with all the strength in us. But above all let us remember the great lessons that Mahatma Gandhi taught us and the ideals that he held aloft for us. If we forget those lessons and ideals we betray our cause and our country.

SO on this anniversary of our independence we dedicate ourselves anew to the great cause of free India and her people. May we prove worthy. JAI HIND.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

NEHRU'S BUST BY EPSTEIN

A YEAR OF FREEDOM

THE first anniversary of our freedom, notwithstanding the many factors that tend to dim its splendour, obviously calls for celebrations befitting the great occasion. The observance of the day will, no doubt, vary according to the capacity and natural inclinations of individuals and organisations. Underlying this diversity of means there must nevertheless exist the threefold uniformity of purpose, that marks the occasion as a day for rejoicing, for contemplation and recollection and a day for dedication.

Masters Of Our Destiny

To rejoice is inevitable on this occasion, the first anniversary of the day that brought to a triumphant close India's chequered struggle for freedom. On this day a year ago the nation found back its voice and its lost dignity, had the fetters of servitude torn off its limbs, and began to throb with a new life and acquired a new vision. Whatever might have been our shortcomings and limitations, on this day last year, we became the masters of our destiny, the undisputed kings of Free India, holding in our hands the scepter of freedom and democracy. Nothing whatsoever can, therefore, prevent us from rejoicing on this auspicious day.

Rejoice we must, today, also because joy begets good-will and it is necessary that goodwill should over-flow from hearts and permeate through all the strata of our society and all aspects of our national life. And there is no better occasion than this to add the much-needed cheer and warmth of sunshine to our atrophied limbs and recuperate our strength and determination to fight the battles of Free India, battles more arduous than those that have already been fought and won. Let joy therefore be a leaven to our depressed spirits, an invigorating stimulant to our enthusiasm as we step into the second year of our independence.

Homage To Fallen Heroes

TODAY is also the day when we must make an attempt to contemplate over and understand the powers and responsibilities which freedom bestows upon us. But the full significance of freedom and its attributes can only be appreciated on the background of the realisation of the price the nation has paid for that freedom. It is therefore necessary to cast glance over the whole panorama of the struggle for freedom—the long and weary years of blood, sweat and tears—with all its moments of disappointments and triumphs. We must pay our homage to the fallen soldiers of freedom, who through the night struggled and suffered that we may see the dawn of the day, to the tribunes of the people and have adorn the gallery of national leadership, guiding and inspiring the nation on the march

Moreover we must, on this solemn occasion, shed a tear of reverence and gratitude to the sacred memory of Mahat Gandhi, he moulder of our destiny, the chief architect of our freedom and the Father of the Nation, whose loss constitutes the greatest blow to the infant State of Free India.

In fact, today we may be prone to linger under the canopy of our national history, pondering over the past periods of glory and decline and the ultimate survival of this ancient land. It is, however, necessary to restrict the wanderings through the corridors of history by concentrating our attention upon a retrospective view of the last twelve months of freedom. It is of great significance that we should look back upon the ground we have covered since the sun of freedom began to shine upon our land, to discover the progress we have since made or the lack of it, the difficulties and obstacles we have had to overcome and be conscious of our weak and strong points. A survey of the year's march of freedom hence is necessary so that the journey ahead may be smoother and safer than hitherto.

The picture of the first year of our freedom presents an intricate spectacle of bitter-sweet experiences, of developments some of which are the source of disgrace and shame and others of justifiable satisfaction, and above all of crisis and misfortunes that followed one another in quick succession right from the time we hailed our freedom.

The Fires Quenched

The first wind burst in with all its storming fury even when freedom had just made its appearance on the horizon. Partition had unleashed the forces of reactionary communalism, plunging the Punjab into a sea of grief and desolation, while the people of the rest of India celebrated their freedom with utmost abandon and great eclat. To Punjab and latter to Delhi freedom brought death and destruction, rape and arson misery and destitution from the hands of men who had overnight turned into savage maniacs thriving upon rabid communal fanaticism As the Punjab fires burnt briskly and spread to the adjoining areas, total anarchy and chaos threatened the newly born state, holding the entire nation in the grip of fearful suspense and anxiety.

By Eleuterio Soares

Let us on this sacred day dedicate ourselves anew to the service of India and her people to the end that this ancient land attains her right ful place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and welfare of mankind.

FREEDOM was in peril even before we had had time to feel its glow and warmth. But thanks to the extraordinary courage displayed by the leaders at the helm of affairs, and the disciplined calmness shown by the people of India the nation weathered the crisis. The memory of the Punjab-Delhi ordeal is fast fading from our minds, but when history stops to consider this tragic episode and evaluate the incalculable loss of life and property, if will not fail to record its appreciation of the efficient and successful manner in which the gigantic tasks of restoring peace and order and evacuating the unfortunate millions who had been uprooted from their ancestral moorings and sent adrift on the sea of destitution and helplessness, has been performed The progress that has been so far made, in spite of limited resources and in face of tremendous difficulties in the rehabilitation and resettlement of the unfortunate victims of the carnage, though not fully appreciaed at the moment, will go ddwn into the annals of history as a commendable effort of organisation.

The Bloodbath And After

If therefore the Punjab ordeal was an index of the depths of degradation to which the nation had sunk, if it has brought upon India disgrace at home and abroad and created many unforeseen difficulties and problems, the speed and the success with which we have overcome its after effects bring into relief our powers of endurance, which have received due opprobrium from right-thinking men all over the world.

The forces that were responsible for the cycles of bloodbaths before and after freedom, have also been effectively checked and are today on the decline. While partition had dealt a death blow to Muslim communalism in India, it had given a tremendous fillip to militant Hindu communalism which had begun to agitate to triumph over progressive forces through foul means rather than fair The unsuspecting nation and its Government however needed the stunning blow of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi to bring home to them the seriousness of the dangers that had been gathering strength in their midst.

Communalism On Its Last Legs

Though nothing can compensate us for the loss of our brightest jewel, it is an indubitable fact that Gandhiji's martyrdom on that fatal January evening has to a great extent obliterated the accumulated effects of the divide-and-rule policy. Not that communalism as a political force is dead; it is very much alive and if we cease to be vigilant it may once again assert itself. But what with the determination of the people and Government of India to evolve a secular state, the official measures taken to this effect the constitutional changes in the offing and the weight of public opinion that has expressed itself in no uncertain terms, communalism is definitely on its last legs. No better prooi of the vast improvement in the situation could there have been than the return of the Indian Muslims, who had originally migrated to Pakistan.

The position of the Indian Muslims is of course a precarious one, being suspected, and rightly so, in India and unwanted in Pakistan, to create which they had helped materially. It is nevertheless to be hoped that in course of time Indian Muslims will adapt themselves to the circumstances and the rest of the people of India will cease to suspect them. Already in both these respects the general outlook is fast improving.

Our Outstanding Achievement

However unquestionably the most outstanding achievement during the year has been the "bloodless revolution", so swiftly and so peacefully brought about in the Indian states. Within no time the political map of India has been entirely transformed, and the India which a year ago promised to be a disjointed coglomeration of independent pockets is today a compact, well-knit, territorially integrated political entity What is more, most of the petty Czars, with their glittering crowns and their retinue of women, race horses and elephants have been swept off the Indian political chessboard, while those who still continue to adorn their gadis, now without glamour, do so at the sweet pleasure of these who a little while ago were their enslaved subjects. All this indeed sounds like a fairy tale but it is an accomplished fact, perhaps stranger than fiction, Sardar Patel's genius and the force of circumstance having performed what appeared to be an impossible miracle.

HYDERABAD and Kashmir alone constitute the two factors disturbing this pleasant landscape The Nizam, conscious of his inexhaustible wealth and propped up by the fanaticism of Razvi's Razakars, has so far resisted the influence of economic, political and geographical factors and the will of his people, vainly endeavouring to preserve his ersatz sovereignity and his feudal autocracy. How long he will thus be able to build castles in the air is a matter that needs no comment, particularly in the present atmosphere surcharged with dynamite.

It is however superfluous to state that unless the Nizam bows down to the inevitable before it is too late and accedes to the Indian Union and grants responsible Government to his subjects, he will have to face consequences far less relishing than the

(Continued On Page 20)

41 Years Ago

Founded in 1907 in the wake of the great Swadeshi Movement in this famous building at Jorasanko, Calcutta, ancestral home of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore, nursed and nurtured by a galaxy of great men of our country who considered life insurance as an instrument to alleviate poverty and distress of the common man, HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE has always had wholehearted co-operation of our countrymen. During these 41 years the infant organisation has grown until it has attained pre-eminently a unique position which, as in previous years, is reflected in the highlight of progress achieved in 1947.

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Assurances in force	...	,, 55,63,45,466
Life Fund ...	...	,, 10,63,86,218
Claims paid (1947)	...	,, 53,72,172
Total Assets	...	,, 11,64,90,020

But HINDUSTHAN takes pride not so much in its millions of assets, nor in its crores of insurance in force, as in the hundreds of homes which have been benefited by its service from the very day of its foundation until

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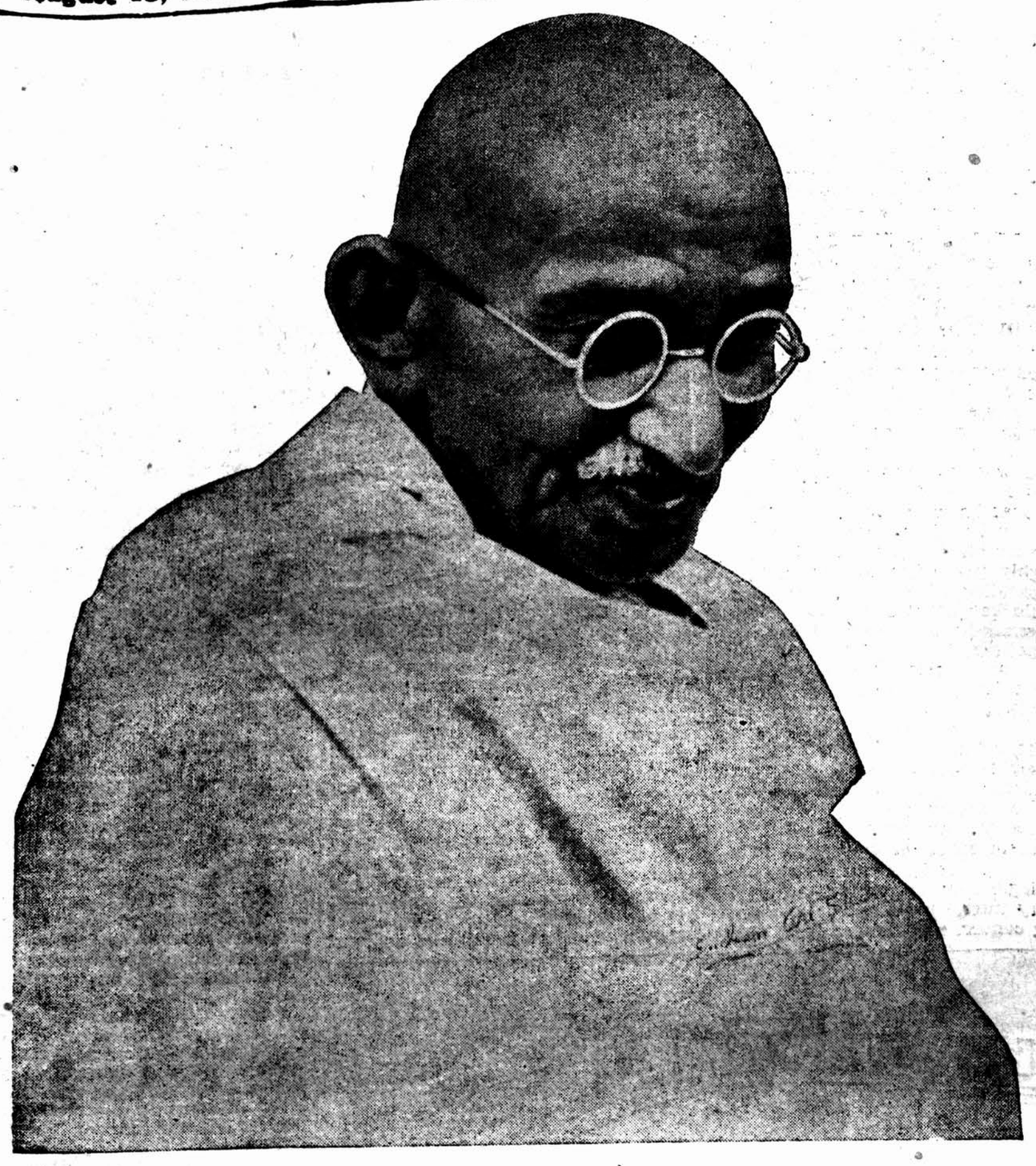


Oh India, Dare To Be Worthy Of Your GANDHI!

By Pearl Buck

GANDHI is dead. His ashes are scattered in the waters and over the earth of India. The indomitable frame, the fearless spirit, the long years, the high purpose, all were ended so easily. It was over in one instant. The shot of a gun and only silence is left, silence and a handful of ashes. It is no wonder that the ignorant, the stupid, the inventors of atom bombs, the generals, the captains, the sergeants, the little soldiers, are the lovers of violence. All that they fear, all that they hate, all who rebel against them, can be so easily ended. The movement of a finger upon a trigger, upon a button, a flash, a blast, and all that remain are silence and ashes. Today a million can be killed as easily as a thousand, a thousand as easily as one.

Gandhi was only one. His voice was single, always gentle, always reasoning. It was the voice of conscience in our turbulent life. He was right, he knew he was right, we all knew he was right. The man who killed him knew he was right. However long the follies of the violent continue, they but prove that Gandhi was right. Non-violence is the only commonsense for human beings. We die so easily. Our bodies are soft and unprotected. The brain the heart, the soul, are perilously lodged. We cannot wait for peace to be made, for arguments to be settled, for the quarrelsomeness of selfish men to subside. Before that settlement comes life is over. At all costs, Gandhi said, we must refuse to use violence. Resist to the very end, he said, but without violence.

To a world confusing violence with power these words seem too simple to be true. Yet truth is always simple. Men wind confusions and entanglements because they are afraid of simple truth. But truth is not changed. It is still simple. It iis more fundamental than the atom itself.

CONSIDER the young Hindu who sits in prison today, so heavily guarded because he killed Gandhi. Is he to die or to live? If we are to take Gandhi literally, and I think he meant always to be taken literally, that man should not die by violence, even as punishment for a crime. Suppose, fantastically, that he should be released. Gandhi was often in prison, and perhaps he would not want his murderer confined. Suppose, absurdly, that the assassin went free. What would be his life? Could he escape what he has done? I think, never! Whenever he went among his own people none woud receive him. He could not hide, for he would be watched for and dreaded. None would want to touch his hand, the hand that killed Gandhi.

Women would fear him and children would be taught to despise him. Where could he find home and friends? There would be no place for him upon earth. He would be outcast. He would be haunted by Gandhi's own spirit. The spirit of Gandhi, in other men, working for his freedom and his safety would be his destruction or his regeneration. For this man has a conscience, or he would not have killed Gandhi. The utter goodness of Gandhi's spirit, working upon the human conscience, drives men to destroy themselves from despair — or to be born again.

The world longs for goodness. The people search for righteousness. There is no weapon, no bomb so powerful, as the force of a great good spirit. India will live and become great in our world, only as her people use this priceless force, the force of non-violence, which the life of Gandhi exemplified for them. In that personal example was Gandhi's secret. He did what he told others to do. When people saw that this was true, they believed in him. Gandhi has done his part. It now remains for the people of India to take upon themselves his world leadership for non-violence.

INDEED, it is the only way in which India can fulfil the promise of her greatness. Of violence the world is sick. By hatreds and quarrels we are surfeited and poisoned. The hearts of the peoples turn away from the noise of militarists and warmongers. We long for the peacemakers. No war brings peace, for violence only brings more violence. Oh, India, dare to be worthy of your Gandhi.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY!

ON THIS DAY, TWELVE MONTHS AGO, INDIA ATTAINED COMPLETE POLITICAL FREEDOM, AND IN CELEBRATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THIS MOMENTOUS EVENT, WE UNITE WITH THE VAST INDIAN PUBLIC IN THE GENERAL REJOICING, AND WITH THEM VOICE OUR HOPE THAT THE FUTURE OF INDIA WILL BE FRAUGHT WITH PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS IN EVERY SPHERE.

TO THIS END **THE BOMBAY STATION ARY MART**

HAS DEDICATED ITS SERVICE.

Communalists Are Staging A Come-Back

Objective Survey Of Present Day Trends & Activities

BY 'FERISHTA'

THE emergency still exists', Bombay's Home Minister Morarji Desai recently told a group of pressmen who referred to him the resolution recently passed by the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

RSS Revival

'Does the emergency exist?'—we can best answer the question by looking around us and trying to size up the news that has been flowing in from the various parts of the province to get a correct angle on this interesting question. To begin with, we have been reading newspaper reports of organized revival of the pan-Hindu, anti-Congress RSS since it was banned both by the Central and Provincial Governments following Gandhiji's assassination. Curiously enough, these reports are accompanied by press attacks on the Government by both the partisans and enemies of the RSS.

The former are drawn from the ranks of the Marathi journalists who, in the picturesque phrase of the Socialist theoretician, Narayanrao Gore of Poona, 'were scorched in the fire' of the violence and arson that broke out in the Deccan and expressed popular anger against the communalists who had been held responsible for the murder of Gandhiji. The shock of the explosion either paralyzed or immobilized many virulent communalist newspapers, organizations and individuals. Many of them that were not involved in the popular outburst changed their tone remarkably and even shed inky tears over the national tragedy of Mahatmaji's death. The gesture was clearly motivated by the single consideration of survival.

Wisdom For Minister

Today, many of the newspapers that had been closed down are set up again and are cautiously probing their way back to where they plodded. Some are already getting in their former stride. An editor, whose press was burnt out and who was himself imprisoned and was released on giving an undertaking that he would not participate in communal politics, has not only got back to his old job but has been writing highly persuasive leading articles and reminding Mr. Morarji Desai that he would be guilty of betrayal of the Congress ideals if he banned communalist politics.

This attitude is typical of this righteous gentleman's spiritual cousins and scattered tribe. These papers are demanding that the ban on communalist organizations should be immediately removed. There is empirical evidence that the young men and women connected with the banned communalist organizations have revived them short, of course, of holding their parades with the uniform and their flag. They appear to have evolved very interesting methods in maintaining contact and camouflaging their activities as pan-Hindu 'cultural activities' underlying the principle of "Hindutva" which the RSS organization advocates.

Jedhe's Drive

While the RSS and Hindusabha press is preaching the democratic ideology for the spiritual re-education of the Home Minister, the triumvirate of Keshavrao Jedhe, Shankarrao More and Tulsidas Jadhav is tearing up and down Maharashtra's towns and villages bitterly denouncing the Hindu communalists as well as the Government. The Bahujan Samaj party led by Messrs. Jedhe and More, although it has baptized itself recently as Peasants' and Workers' Party, is clearly a revival of the old Non-Brahmin Party and its ideology is the ideology of the Satyasamaj that was supposedly established to articulate the revolt of the Maharashtrian masses against the Brahmin theocratic rule and oppression, ironically enough, when the real Brahmins in the country were the British rulers.

The Bahujan Samajists' tours in the districts are being reported in the Marathi press including a few newspapers controlled by the Samaj; and the reports show that the Samaj leaders are engaged in carrying on a propaganda of denunciation and abuse of the Congress Ministry. It is also propaganda that is calculated to incite the people to organize sabotage of production in protest against what the Samaj leaders describe as a coalition of the Brahmin hierarchy and capitalists and 'suckers' bleeding the masses. The Indian National Congress is accused of promoting the coalition. Only last week, Mr. Jedhe in a speech at Baramati, said that he would prefer imprisonment and even death to rejoining the Congress Party and Nana Patil, Mr. Jedhe's touring lieutenant, asked the agriculturists to follow the example of the workers who are enforcing their demands by organizing strikes.

Common Front

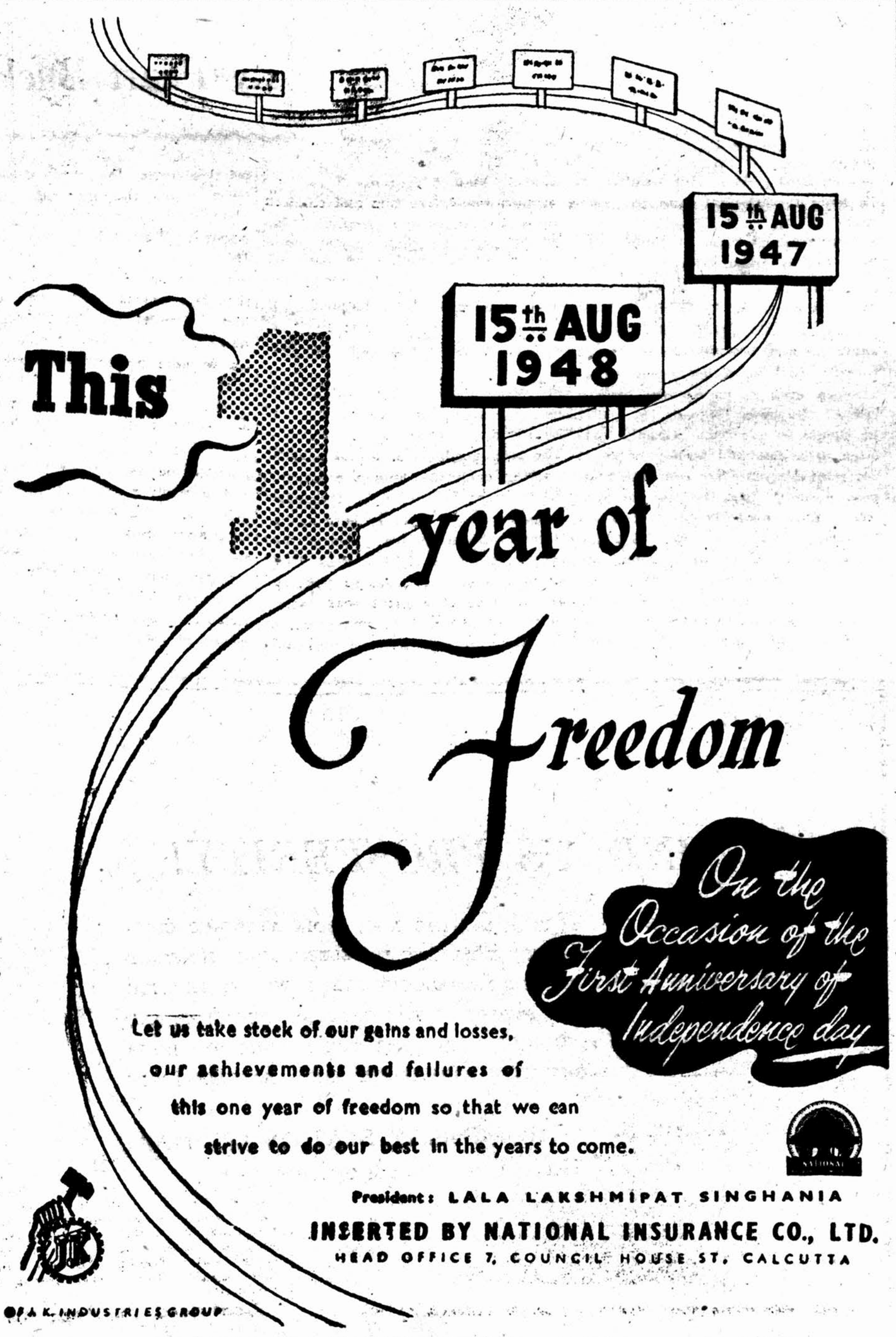
The Socialists and Communists, while they have nothing common with the pan-Hindu and Non-Brahmin communalists in their ideological approach or political objectives and propaganda aims, appear to be lining up with these elements. For a time, negotiations had been carried on between the Socialists and the Bahujan Samajists with a view to forming an 'entente' but the Bahujan Samaj 'idee fixe' that the Brahmins constitute the leadership of the Socialist Party at any rate in Poona and other centres in Maharashtra prevented the alliance. But the Socialists and Communist press is actually teaming up with the Bahujan Samaj propaganda. This is explained by the fact that many Bahujan Samaj workers and leaders are known to get into the bandwagon of the Communist Party and also have had close affiliations with that Party.

Thus, the Communist weekly 'Lokayug' publicized the arrests and internment of some of the Bahujan Samaj leaders of Ahmednagar and carried on a noisy campaign against the Congress Ministry. The inference one can draw is that considerations of opportunist tactics more than Marxian principles dominate the policy of the Communist Party in India and that the Communists have no moral or ideological scruples in collaborating, with persons whom they normally denounce as Communalists 'Fascisti' and petit-bourgeois disruptionists—to leave out the more picturesque jargon of the local Marxists. The propaganda carried on in the anti-Congress press is not controlled by the AINEC which, in any case, has not received a mandate from the Cominform or Moscow which alone can control the Communist Party and press

Depend On People

The question now arises: Can the Bombay Security Measures Act be detached into two separate and self-contained sections and the section covering action against the objectionable press eliminated? The Act possesses a structural unity that corresponds to the unity between propaganda and action and their interaction. Whether you praise or condemn the Government for enacting th. Bombay Public Security Measures Act, the fact remains that the elimination of the one section would defeat the aim underlying the entire structure. There is no evidence to show that the communal, disruptionist press has been showing progressive improvement in anything that can approach sobriety in tone. If anything, it is getting more and more rabid and one can only imagine its disastrous effect on the unsophisticated and illiterate masses

Why then does not Government make a clean sweep of the anti-social forces that are moving with the signs of life and revival? I do not pretend to know the mind of Morarji Desai. But it is clear he is not taking a panicky view of the existing situation and we can hardly blame him. It is a fact that the communalists are staging a come-back and that they are active in their anti-national operations. But the check exerted by public opinion is more powerful than the check exerted by the Security Act. The various groups engaged in anti-national activities, while loudly shouting the slogans of patriotism and democracy, can succeed in their aims only when the people fall in line with them. The communalists are played out and their moral backbone has long been broken. The anger of the people over the tragic loss of Mahatmaji has today subsided apparently. But the psychological reaction left behind is an adequate guarantee, I think, against the communalists' ever succeeding in their aims. The heart of the people is sound and that is all that matters and the antics of the anti-national elements should demonstrate to the public whether or not the need for a Security Act exists.


15th AUG 1947
15th AUG 1948
This 1 year of Freedom
On the Occasion of the First Anniversary of Independence day
Let us take stock of our gains and losses,
our achievements and failures of
this one year of freedom so that we can
strive to do our best in the years to come.
President: LALA LAKSHMIPAT SINGHANIA
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Bloodless Revolution In Indian States

★

"A HISTORIAN WHO LOOKS BACK WILL NO DOUBT CONSIDER THAT ONE OF THE DOMINANT PHASES OF INDIA'S HISTORY TO-DAY IS THIS INTEGRATION OF STATES INTO INDIA.

"WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT IS NOT THIS INTEGRATION EXTERNALLY BUT AN INNER INTEGRATION, THAT IS, THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE STATES."

THE STORY OF THIS TWO-FOLD INTEGRATION IS TOLD IN THIS ARTICLE.

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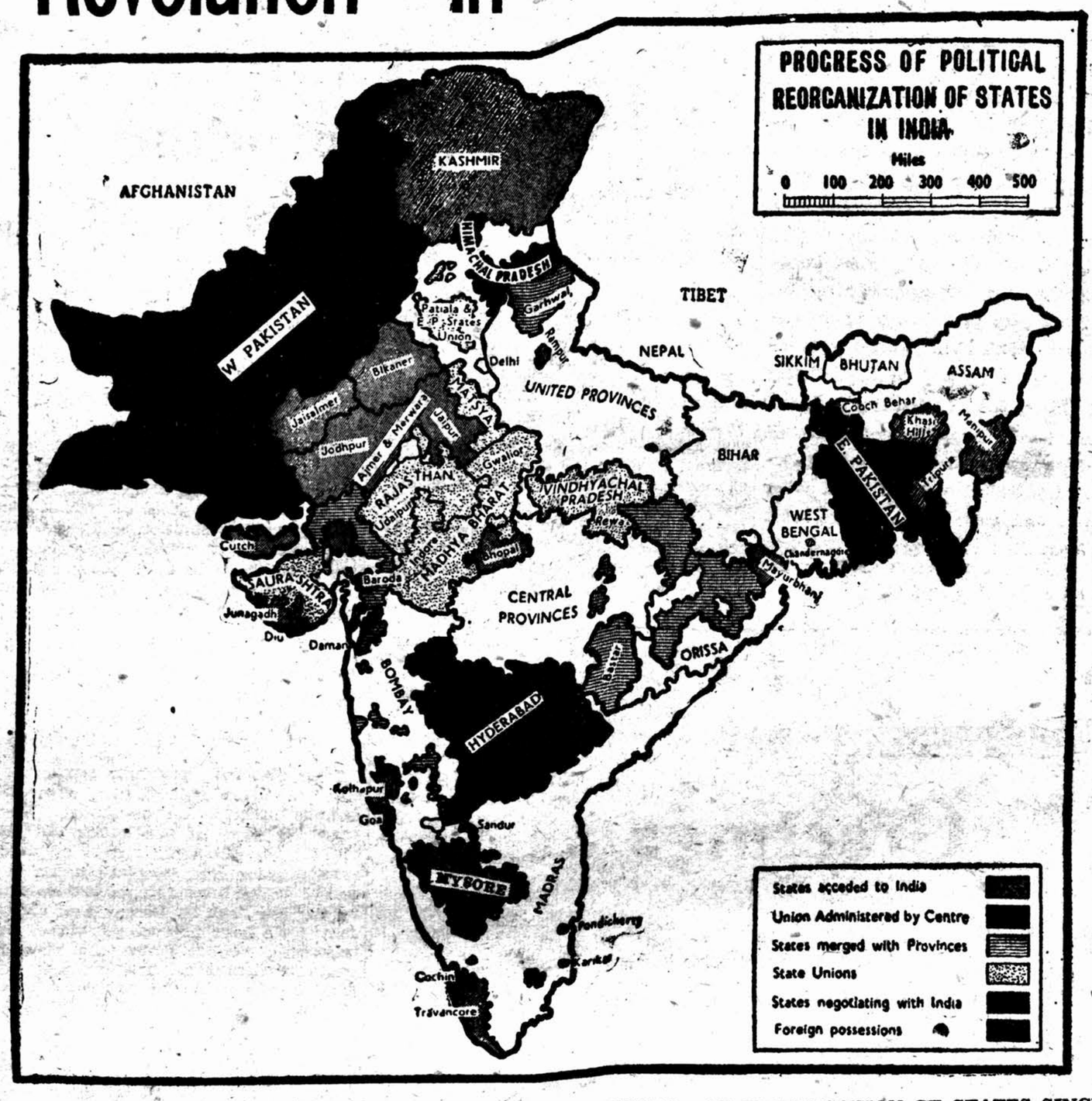

MAP OF INDIA SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF POLITICAL RE-ORGANISATION OF STATES SINCE INDEPENDENCE DAY.

WIEN the States Ministry released a White Paper on July 5, 1948, exactly a year after its establishment, the document was hailed by the nation as a testimony to the highest achievement of the Government during the year.

It was pointed out, that the White Paper could have devoted some space also to Kashmir and Hyderabad, for an understanding of these problems which are still to be solved. This would have indicated more fully the measure of success achieved in the case of five hundred odd other States, through the initiative taken by the States Ministry and the response given by the Princes. Those problems had arisen on account of the rule of Paramountcy under the British and its unconditional lapse.

H.M.G.'s statement of June 3, 1947, abrogated paramountcy. But paramountcy which constituted both in principle and actual operation the imposition of the fiat of a foreign power on the States had secured one advantage, namely administrative coordination throughout India, particularly in matters relating to defence, foreign affairs and communications, but generally "for the good government of India as a whole" Paramountcy had two vital defects, namely perpetuation of the inferior status of States and its total indifference, nay implicit hostility, to the political aspirations of the people of tht States. Hence the lapse of a paramountcy was little mourned in the country, but the theoretical independence it sought to confer on the 560 Rulers of Indian States, an independence for which they were never known to have fought, created a problem of the utmost consequence to the stability of the Indian Union.

It threatened to bespatter the country with a vast number of independent enclaves, large and small, an eventuality which if not prevented by the combined wisdom of Sardar Patel and the Princes, could have wrecked the economy of the country, broken its unity as a nation, menaced its security every moment of is existence, vitiated its resurgent democratic spirit and brought about Balkanisation whose effects would be irreparable.

Be it be said to the credit of H.M.G. that they had desired to avoid such a possibility, in view of which they had urged in the Cabinet Mission's Plan that the States should "accede" to the proposed Dominion. The Plan recommended that the States were to retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union, namely, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. And in the Constituent Assembly they were to have a number of seats, at the rate of 1 per million population. But the British Government's recommendation was merely advisory and even that contained no indication of the role to be assigned to the people of the States.

CLARIFICATION OF PARAMOUNTCY

Sardar Patel clarified the position on all points immediately on assuming charge of the Department of States. In a speech made on that occasion he expressed sympathy with the anxiety of the Princes to be free from the paramountcy in so far as it embodied the submission of the States to foreign will. But this freedom from domination could by no means be used, he urged, either against the common interests of India or against "the ultimate paramountcy of popular interests". Again he assured the Princes that it would not be his policy to conduct the new Department with the States in any manner which savoured of the domination of one over the other; "IF THERE WOULD BE ANY DOMINATION IT WOULD BE THAT OF OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS AND WELFARE". In other words, national unity and the paramountcy of the people's will were to be the main considerations in the set-up of the States, which would in the new order enjoy a higher status than before, one of equality and partnership with the Union in whose Legislature they would obtain due representation.

Twenty days after, on July 25, 1947, Lord Mountbatten who still wore the mantle of viceroyalty emphasised Sardar Patel's point in a warning to those Princes, whose States had not yet acceeded. "You cannot run away from the Dominion Government", he said, "any more than you can run away from the subjects for whose welfare you are responsible". Referring to paramountcy which was lapsing he said, as it has since turned out, prophetically, "If nothing can be put in its place, only chaos can result, and that chaos, I submit, will hurt the States first—the bigger the State the less hurt and the longer it will take to feel it—but even the biggest of the States will feel itself hurt just the same as any small State".

The response of the Indian Rulers to the appeal for accession was general and even though there were a few cases in which there were at first gestures of tardiness or opposition, all the Rulers except those of Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad, eventually agreed to accede to the Indian Union before August 15, 1947.

The full significance of this great event could be appreciated only if it is viewed against its most unpropitious background, for according to the White Paper, "there were not a few who had nursed the hope that overwhelmed by the combined weight of the partition of India and the disruption of the States, the Government of India would go under." Mr. Jinnah it may be recalled, had lent the weight of his authority and influence against the position taken by Sardar Patel and Lord Mountbatten that the States were obliged by the sheer compulsion of geography and popular will to accede to the appropriate Union. Pakistan's attitude towards Kalat and Kashmir has since become well-known, but in the earlier stages, when the Indian Dominion was facing a delicate States problem it is significant that Pakistan's leaders were proclaiming an ideal of unqualified independence for the Princes of States. That the latter, however, listened to the call of nationalist India rather than to these incitements, proves their patriotism, which Indian leaders have since come to cherish as a new found national asset.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN CHATTING WITH SARDAR PATEL.

URGE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Accession provided scope for national unity in certain respects, but it did not in itself constitute the substance of unity. This had to be sought rather in a democratic principle informing the constitutions of the States in common with that of the Union. But while from the very beginning democracy was the basis of free India's constitution, equivalent constitutional conditions came to be introduced into the States only after a struggle.

As a matter of historical fact, while August 15, 1947, marked the termination of the freedom struggle in what had been known as British India, struggle for responsible government within States passed through an intense phase only after that date. This struggle which was conducted in each State by its own people's organisation called either the State Congress or Praja Mandal or Praja Parishad, always had the full support of the Central Government, as long as it has remained non-violent and non-communal in character.

This was only as it should be expected, for the Indian National Congress has always maintained that the freedom of the Indian people was indivisible. Though the Congress as such never took part in any political movement in the States directly, it had supplied the local organisations considerable moral support and training in leadership. The All-India States Peoples Conference which is now being merged into the Congress, had the advantage of having such front rank Congress leaders as Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Sheikh Abdullah and Shri Pattabhi Sitaramayya among its Presidents.

(Continued On Page 26)

No Room For Divided Loyalties In India

Sardar Patel's Independence Day Message

Today, the first anniversary of our Freedom, marks a definite stage in our progress; we can afford to look before and after.

We recall to our mind the warmth and feeling with which we ushered in our independence this day last year, the tragedies and sorrows which followed immediately in its wake, the stream of destitute, ill-clad and ill-equipped refugees which flowed into India from across the Frontier, the serious threat to our existence and stability which we had to meet inside our borders, the inhuman atrocities and bestialities perpetrated by barbaric hordes from a neighbouring country on the happy and peaceful Valley of Kashmir, the barbarities inflicted on our border by Fascist hands of Razakars supported by the armed forces of Hyderabad and a host of other difficult and complex problems, with which we had to grapple in the very first year of our liberation from the foreign yoke.

Prophets were not wanting, who presaged utter confusion and collapse, we had to contend with obstructionists and saboteurs among our own countrymen. We had to avert the evil eye cast on us from far and near. Nevertheless, with the solid support of our people, the unremitting labour of enthusiastic workers and the generous and ungrudging help of our friends abroad, we have managed to survive these threats to the very foundations of our freedom.

Preoccupied with these challenges, we could not naturally devote ourselves whole-heartedly to the many economic and social problems which demanded urgent solution and, believe me, nothing but whole-hearted devotion could have brought about a firm and resolute solution. We looked in vain for a breathing time, when we could turn our thoughts to the many arts of peace which could have brought us victories "no less renowned than those of war"

Hopes And Fears

I am also fully painfully aware that our hearts are still afflicted with the wounds inflicted on us during last year. We have at our hands millions of refugees who rightly demand early rehabilitation and "a place under the sun". We have foreign hordes still on the fair soil of Jammu and Kashmir. We have not yet got out of the unsettling effect which the blow of partition dealth us. The greatest tragedy of the year—the assassination of the Father of the Nation—still rules our hearts; we sorely miss the kindly light that led through many a period of gloom. On the economic front, we are still paying the penalty of complacency, lack of co-ordinated efforts and the absence of that industrial peace between employers and the employees which was the need of the hour and the irresistible call of patriotism and public duty.

During the last year, therefore, we have fulfilled some hopes, and belied many fears. On the whole, we have come out on top of the many difficulties which lay in our path. Undoubtedly our mind even now is filled with both past regrets and future fears, but I can say with confidence that if the spirit with which we won and ushered in our independence continues to guide us, if the indomitable courage and stern determination with which we combated the many dangers that threatened us in our very first year of self-rule continue to govern us and if we behave with soldierly discipline and sense of responsibility, we have ample justification for sober optimism.

Task Before Us

For the first time in India's history after a thousand years, we have been able to integrate much the larger portion of the geographical entity which was India. The process of consolidation and administrative reorganisation must now begin at a rapid pace. We must deal with our economic problems with courage, resoluteness and all-round co-operation and goodwill. In our foreign relations, we must make more firm the bonds of friendship and affection which we have forged with many countries.

In our domestic sphere, we must conform faithfully to the secular ideals which we have set before us and conduct ourselves in a spirit of toleration, amity and goodwill. Each one of us must realise our responsibility to our neighbours and our loyalty to the State. There is no room in India for divided loyalties or conflicting allegiance. The country demands, and has a right to expect of every citizen, the utmost co-operation and contribution in the solution of many problems internal and external, which demand urgent attention.

LET US, THEREFORE, DEDICATE OURSELVES IN THE SECOND YEAR OF OUR FREEDOM, COMPLETELY TO THE DUTIES WHICH DEVOLVE ON US AS THE CHILDREN OF OUR MOTHERLAND AND LET EACH ONE PLAY OUR RESPECTIVE ROLE IN THE ENHANCEMENT OF ITS PRESTIGE, THE PROTECTION OF ITS HONOUR AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF ITS WELFARE. NO NOBLER AMBITION CAN RULE ANY ONE'S MIND AND NO MORE SACRED TASK CAN COMMAND ANY ONE'S ENERGIES.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Greetings

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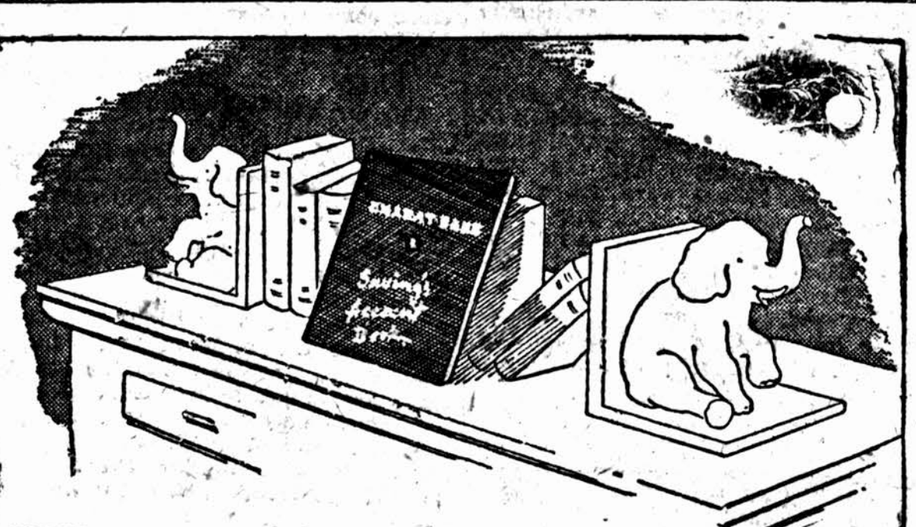

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Need Of A Full-fledged Anti-Inflationary Programme

By D. G. Karve

DECONTROL AT A TIME WHEN CONTROLS WERE NEEDED MORE THAN EVER, AND HEAVY PUBLIC EXPENDITURE UNACCOMPANIED BY AN ADEQUATE TAXATION AND BORROWING PROGRAMME ARE THE TWO MOST SIGNIFICANT WEAKNESSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

UNLESS THESE ARE CORRECTED, AT LEAST AT THIS LATE HOUR, NOT ONLY ARE THE PROSPECTS OF A PLANNED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY VERY POOR, BUT EVEN THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEACEFUL FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY ARE BEING SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED.

THE financial and economic problems that the Government of India had to tackle on assuming responsibility for the administration of free India were of a very unusual character.

They were not like the simple problems of budgetary balance and a general regulation of the economic development of the country with which politicians were familiar before the emergence of the era of total war and planned economy.

At the best of times, therefore, it would have taken a special effort on the part of our political leaders to re-orient their thoughts on economic policy so as to take full measure of the new economic situation. Either because they have been kept more than fully occupied by emergency calls on them, or because of other reasons such as the difficulty of changing a life-time's ideas, this process of bringing the economic outlook of our leaders abreast of modern requirements has not been easy.

The composite character of the Cabinet has not improved matters in this respect Even assuming that the requisite awareness of the problems of modern economy and of the appropriate means of tackling them was present the peculiar character of the forces that had given an unexpected twist to the world economy during the previous year were such as to call not only for extra-ordinary insight but also for extra-ordinary courage.

Atmosphere Of Hope

In U.S.A., England, Australia and several other countries the first peace year, 1945-46, opened in an atmosphere of hope. While war-time controls were not suddenly abandoned state action was directed towards more positive and purposeful development of the nation's economy. The process of transition was utilized to lay the foundations of an economy of planned development. The following year, however, revealed several unexpected factors, e.g., a continued tenseness in the political atmosphere, heavy dislocation in war-torn countries, and the slowness of the process of restoration of normal economic conditions in these as well as in other countries.

This unexpected check to plans hopefully laid a year ago was, however, soon recognized, and during the last year everywhere in the outside world the pace of liberalization has been slowed down and a scheme of integrated control and direction of economic affairs has been kept up in one form or another India shared to the full the impact of these unfavourable world factors and had to suffer from a number of local calamities The need for keeping up not only a controlled but even an emergency measure of state planning was if anything greater in India than elsewhere. In the atmosphere attending on the establishment of a free government this obvious fact was allowed to be ignored by those responsible for economic policy.

Not A Clean Slate

When they assumed the reins of power in August 1947 the present Government were not writing on a clean state. Not only had a period of a year and over of transitional economy been already negotiated but the Congress members of the Joint Cabinet in the interim ministry were in a way already in the saddle. A continuation and re-adaptation of the economic policy should really have caused little difficulty. That during the last twelve months there has been definite need of conscious adaptation to a changing situation has been noted above. In the case of India the year 1946-47 saw a definite reversal of economic trends which indicated the feasibility of gradual decontrol. The hope of meeting shortages temporarily by price control and rationing, and ultimately providing for plenty by augmentation of production and of imports was still strong in 1945-46.

A plan of increasing available supplies went hand in hand with reducing public expenditure and pushing forward with the savings campaign. If the expectations almost universally entertained about the restoration of peace and normal economic conditions had been realised, this regimen of economic policy would probably have restored health and stability to the nation. Actually, however, the crucial year, 1946-47, which witnessed continued political wrangling and a mere caretakers' government in India brought with it a deepening of the shadows of unsettlement, shortages and continued pressure of the inflationary situation.

The appointment of the Commodity Prices Board was really due to a recognition on the part of the expert advisers of the Interim Government that greater vigilance, and not less, was necessary to steer the economy through the troubles of disorder, low production and heavy demand. It is a pity that the justifiable resentment that the Liaquat Ali budget roused among non-League members of Government should have influenced their attitude towards the continuation of control over prices and distribution pending direct assistance to production and withdrawal of purchasing power via taxation and/or borrowing. These essentials of an economic policy of transition were independent of the ex-

(Continued On Page 27)

Are We Heading Towards Economic Chaos?

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GANDHIJI'S LAST PRESS INTERVIEW

(Mr. Kingsley Martin, Editor of "The New Statesman and Nation" was the last foreign journalist to hold conversation with Gandhiji. The following notes of the interview, which took place on 27-1-'48 were read to Gandhiji on the next day and approved by him)

GANDHIJI explained how the freedom movement had not been a non-violent movement in the highest sense of the term. If it had been the non-violence of the strong no butchery such as had taken place recently could have come about.

He discovered this while he was on his pilgrimage in Noakhali and ever since this discovery he had been impressing the fact on everyone. He felt that non-violence during the strugle for independence was an expedient, e. g. resistance to the white man was undertaken in a non-violent manner simply because we had no military strength with which to offer battle.

Gandhiji went on to relate how he had resisted a certain millionaire in South Africa who had introduced him at a public meeting as a mere passive resister and weak because as an Indian there he was landless and without any rights. Gandhiji objected to this description and said that real passive resistance had been miscalled a weapon of the weak. After all Jesus Christ had been called the prince of passive resisters. Could he, in any sense of the term be called a weak man? People forget that soul force, the only weapon of the truly non-violent man, was a weapon of the strong.

Non-Violence Against Agression

In reply to the correspondent's suggestion that many people looked rpon non-violence as a good opposition weapon in politics and that they could not understand how it could, for example, be used as a positive weapon in Kashmir today or against a man like Hitler who just killed everybody and stamped out opposition in that manner, Gandhiji laughingly replied that he was not in charge of the Government and therefore could not guide their policies; nor did he think that the members of the present Government believed in non-violence. He recalled how Maulanasaheb had said, "when we gain power we shall not be able to hold it non-violently". Gandhiji said that he had laughed to himself at that time and related the moral of Tolstoy's story of Ivan the Fool which had always remained with him.

Hindu scriptures, Gandhiji said, had scores of such stories but he quoted Ivan the Fool because the interviewer might have red the book. Ivan remained non-violent even when he became king. Gandhiji pointed out how the truly non-violent man can never hold power himself. He derives power from the people whom he serves. For such a man of such a government, a non-violent army would be a perfect possibility. The voters then would themselves say, "we do not want any military for our defence".

A non-violent army would fight against all injustice or attack but with clean weapons. Non-violence does not signify that man must not fight against the enemy and by enemy is meant the evil which men do, not human beings themselves. He went on to say that if he were the leader of Kashmir like Sheikh Abdulla, he would have such an army but Sheikh Abdulla quite honestly and humbly thought otherwise.

Partition Of Kashmir

On the corresponding suggesting a solution of the Kashmir issue on the basis of separation, e. g. the predominantly pro-Pakistan area like Poonch going to Pakistan and the Kashmir Valley remaining in India Gandhiji had no difficulty in giving a firm answer in the negative. He held firmly that India or any part of India could not be divided in this manner. It was an evil that must not be allowed to continue. "Take, for example, Hyderabad; will you separate the town of Hyderabad from the rest of the State? Such pockets exist all over India and separation would then become an endless process spelling the ruination of India".

The interviewer pleaded that the position of Hyderabad was not wholly analogous. Any State on a border area was surely different. But Gandhiji maintained that it was not possible for States even on the border to be either cut up or separated or even for them to call themselves independent. And when the correspondent mentioned Gilgit, Gandhiji recalled that he was in Kashmir when the city of Srinagar was illuminated. On asking what the illuminations were for Gandhiji was told that they were celebrating the accession of Gilgit to Kashmir.

He was sad when he neard the news because he wondered how long Kashmir would hold Gilgit. It had been a big bite even for Britain. Britain's policy of keeping on adding to her territories in India had not been either a wise or right policy. If Kashmir accedes to India, it will be because of the will of the people as a whole and they will do so well knowing that Gilgit is no part of the Indian Union today. There are people who say, "they will reconquer Gilgit." All sorts of complications would then arise. Gandhiji said that Britain had made of India a political whole and India must continue as such

Tribal People

In reply to a question as to what Pakistan could do with tribal people Gandhiji said, "I would accept a challenge of conquering the tribal areas but as a non-violent man. I would not bribe them, nor kill them; I would serve them. Have not missionaries allowed themselves to be eaten by cannibals?" The correspondent exclaimed "Alas! there are no Gandhis in Palestine, in Russia or in the U.S.A.!" to which Gandhiji laughingly replied, "so much the worse for them!"

Policy Of Dismemberment

In reply to a query as to why Poonch going over to Pakistan was not impracticable and that a war between India and the Frontier would be unending, Gandhiji replied that it would be a very bad example to others. There were pockets everywhere, for example, Murshidabad in West Bengal. The vital difference between the policy of the Indian Union and that of Pakistan was that the former never believed in dismemberment while the Pakistan leaders did.

Gandhiji quoted the example of Kathiawad. Pakistan wanted to vivisect Kathiawad by getting Junagadh to accede to that Dominion. Vivisection of Kathiawad which is indivisible was quite unthinkable. The whole basis of partition was, in his opinion, wrong. Gandhiji admitted that two distinguished persons had suggested the idea of partition of Kashmir to him but he had said a very firm "no" for the reasons he had already explained.

IN CONCLUSION HE ASKED THE CORRESPONDENT TO STUDY THINGS DEEPLY AND NOT SUPERFICIALLY. HE (GANDHIJI) HIMSELF WAS WORKING FOR A HEART UNION BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS NOT ONLY IN INDIA BUT IN PAKISTAN ALSO AND WOULD CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION.

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NEW DEAL TO THE VILLAGE TEACHER

All schemes of Educational Progress are foredoomed to failure unless we assure a new status to the teacher

BY HUMAYUN KABIR

EXACTLY a year ago, India attained her independence. Throughout the days of the struggle for national emancipation, we had looked forward to this day when our energies would be released for creative purposes and bring happiness and fulfilment to the common man.

It was our misfortune, however, that freedom came to us without unity. India divided witnessed a spectacle of human degradation unknown throughout her long history. For almost six months, the entire energies of the nation were devoted to the struggle for bringing the forces of disruption, lawlessness and hatred under control. It is only in the last six months that it has been possible to start long awaited programme of reconstruction of national life.

The unfortunate experiences of last year have served to underline still further the imperative necessity of a national system of Education. Ignorance is the mother of credulity. There is little doubt that but for ignorance and credulity, there would not have been such an atmosphere of panic, fear, suspicion, distrust and hatred. True Education not only gives knowledge but also builds up character It enables men and women to judge for themselves with comparative detachment the hurry of events which threaten to sweep multitudes off their feet.

Free India's first Government, has, therefore, placed the expansion of Education in the very fore-front of its plans for the immediate future. In the past, education like so many other things in India was a pyramid resting on its apex. The first task of the National Government is to put the pyramid right and make education as broad-based as possible.

Adult Education

Schemes are in hand for providing free compisory education to all children. It is hoped that in the course of the next 10 years, arrangements will be made to provide every child with the necessary requisites of full Social Education. Important as the education of children is, that of the adult is of greater immediate urgency. Disraeli, when the franchise was ex?-ple. To-day, when India has accepted universal adult franchise, how can democracy function without universal literacy? Experience in other countries has, however, shown that for adolescents and adults literacy is not enough. Very often the beest method of teaching them is through other means. Group activities attract adolescents most while adults respond most quickly to an economic incentive. Our future schools must, therefore, be not only places of instruction for the young, but centres of village life that will have an equal attraction for adolescents and adults.

Financial obstacles to the full implementation of a National Plan of Education are known to every body. Perhaps an even greater obstacle is the problem of trained personnel. There is lack of an adequate number of teachers at every level. Nor can the position be improved without a radical alteration in the status of the teacher. An education is ultimately based on the work of the primary school teacher and in India to-day, he is the most low-paid public servant. Nor has he any compensatory advantage of social status or public esteem. Every one speaks of teaching as a noble profession. This is, however, only a verbal tribute, and there is no real effort to improve the mean and sordid conditions in which teachers work.

Status Of Teacher

It seems astonishing that society should be so blind and perverse in its attitude to the teacher. No one trusts a motor car to a chauffeur who is ill-trained, ill-paid and discontented. Yet society hands over its children to men who are often without training and almost always on the verge starvation Material wealth is guarded jealously, but not the most precious possesion of a community. Children are the arbiters of our future and yet they are placed in charge of people who are denied even the ordinary needs of life. Governments, Central as well as provincial, are trying to improve the teacher's lot, but without a great reawakening of social conscience, the effort cannot be adequate to the task.

It is not merely a question of the emoluments paid to teachers. There is also the question of loss of social dignity from which he suffers in consequence of his economic helpless ness. The able are, therefore, rarely attracted to the profession. There are too many who have taken to teaching only because they have failed everywhere else. Too often it is the last resort of the disappointed and the disgruntled. Is is it therefore surprising that their work is often careless and shoddy? And that the result of such teaching is a continuous lowering of efficiency and integrity? Whether by chance or by choice, the primary school teacher has his revenge upon society for the ills from which he suffers. I remember a well-known teacher who once said "Society starves us in the body and we starve society's children in the soul."

A Standing Mockery

The greatest danger to the future of India lies in the malaise from which teachers are suffering to-day. Often and without knowing it, they infect children in their charge with their own lassitude, despair and cynicism. Their plight is a standing mockery of all that they seek to teach the child In their books, the children read that the teachers perform a noble function and should be honoured even as their parents. In reality they find that the teacher is treated as inferior to their domestic servants.

They are thus confronted with hyprocrisy from very infancy and learn that all the fine sentiments expressed in books are mere words without substance. From the very beginning of their educational life, they learn to disbelieve what they are taught in the books. This experience of double standards so early in their life permanently weakens their moral sense.

Improvement in the status of the teacher is therefore important if we want to improve our present social set-up. Till children are trained by people, who are happy in their work and proud of the profession they follow, there can be no normal development of the child nor progress of the community to which it belongs. Without such atmosphere of contentment and normality, teaching is bound to remain perfunctory. The succeeding generations are in the sequel bound to become more and more inefficient. slipshod and unconscientious in they work.

Key To Progress

The status of the teacher is therefore the key which alone can open the door to social progress There may be machines of the highest efficiency, but unless there are men to handle them, of what use are they? There may be political institutions and social codes which embody the noblest ideals, but if the men be of a lower calibre, they will only mock our aspirations and hopes. And how can men be improved except through a system of education that brings out the best in them? And how can any system of education yield results if the educator himself is a social pariah?

Money is important for improving the teachers lot but it is not the only factor. In almost every country of the world, the teaching profession is comparatively poorly paid. There are, however, other compensations by way of social esteem and prestige. Sometimes there are other facilities which have no accurate monetary measure. In France, before the war, the village schoolteacher's pay was roughly Rs. 40/- to Rs. 50/- a month in terms of our money. His social status was, however high. He was appointed on the result of a nation-wide competition and became a teacher because he chose to be one. And the people respected him for his choice.

Architects Of Faith

There are also other ways for improving the teacher's position in the village community. Sometimes, he was given a home which was the best in the village. The villagers contributed to its maintenance and upkeep. In some parts of India, a plot of land was attached to the school and the teacher given free use of that land. In others, the teacher was the social leader of the locality in spite of his economic inferiority. If the scales of the teacher cannot be raised to the level of other professions, why cannot compesatory advantages be found by which able, honest and energetic persons may be attracted to the profession?

And not only attracted but retained. For the problem of retention is just as important and perhaps even more difficult. Happy, contented and able teachers are the architects of faith. If India is to achieve her destiny, she must ensure that such architects are placed in charge of our education in place of the discontented misfits who today stick to teaching because no other profession is open to them.

The most important thing is therefore a change in society's attitude towards the teacher. Once it is realised that the village teacher is the bedrock on which alone our future edifices of prosperity can be built, means will be found to improve his status. This will mean an increase in the nation's education budget but the increase need not be commensurate with the improvement. The nation's conscience must be roused, for governmental action alone cannot solve the problem, and on its satisfactory solution depends the fulfilment of our hopes.

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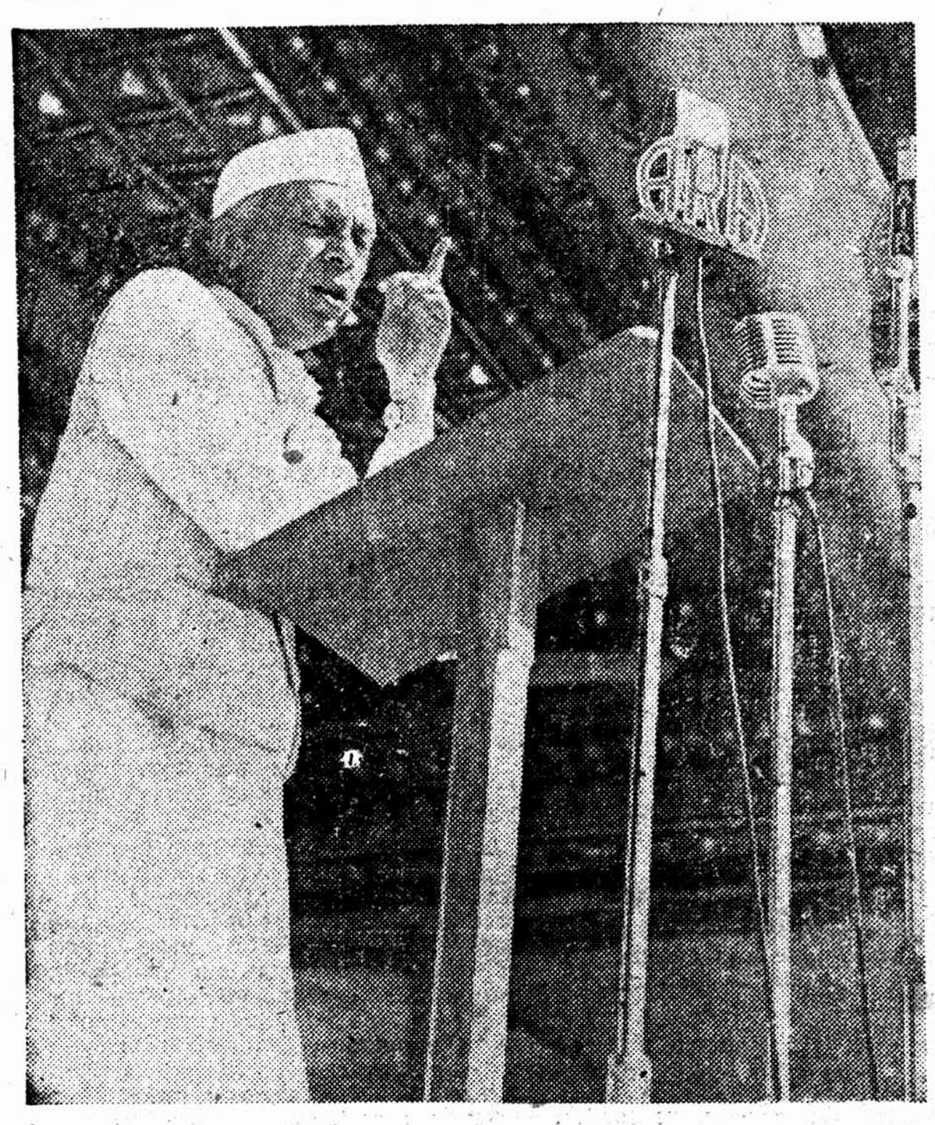
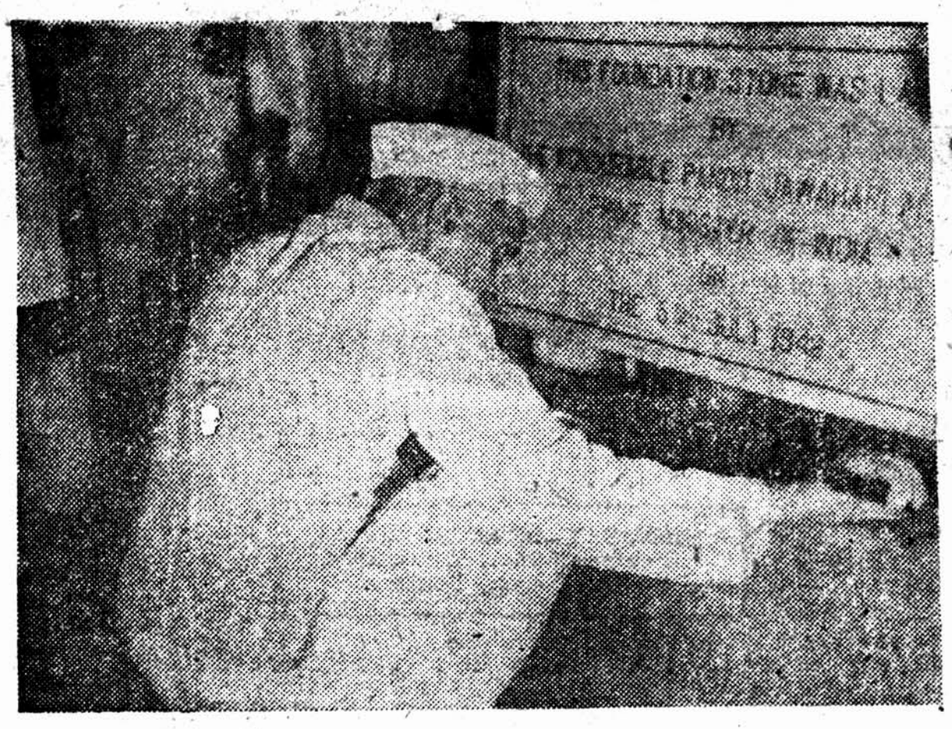


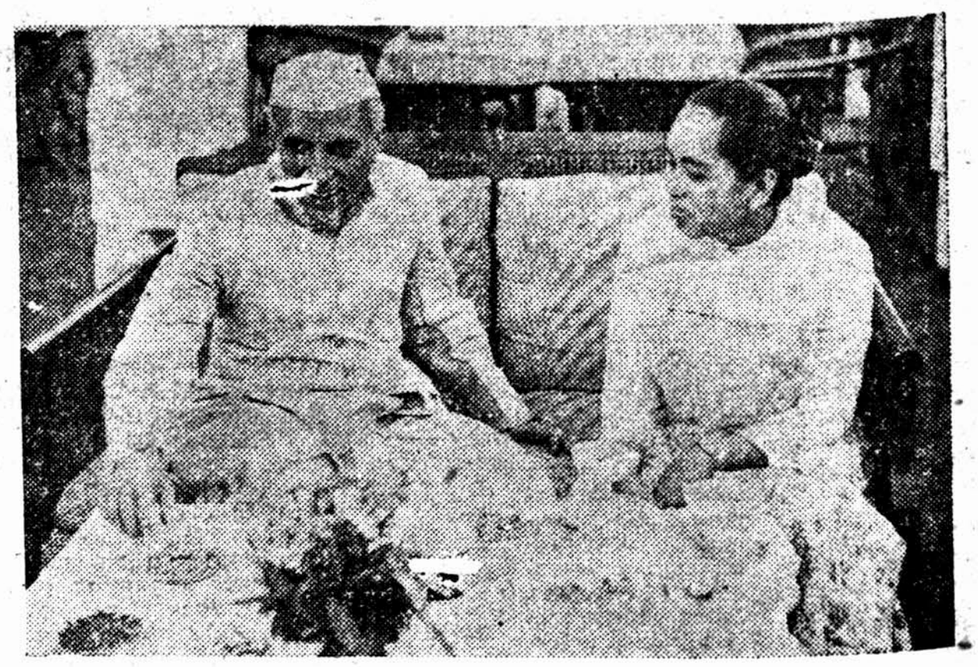
In a serious mood. Speaking while laying the foundation stone of the Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi last month.

IN BLEEDING PUNJAB: Discussion with Mr. P. N. Thapar, Commissioner, Lahore Division, prior to the partition of India.

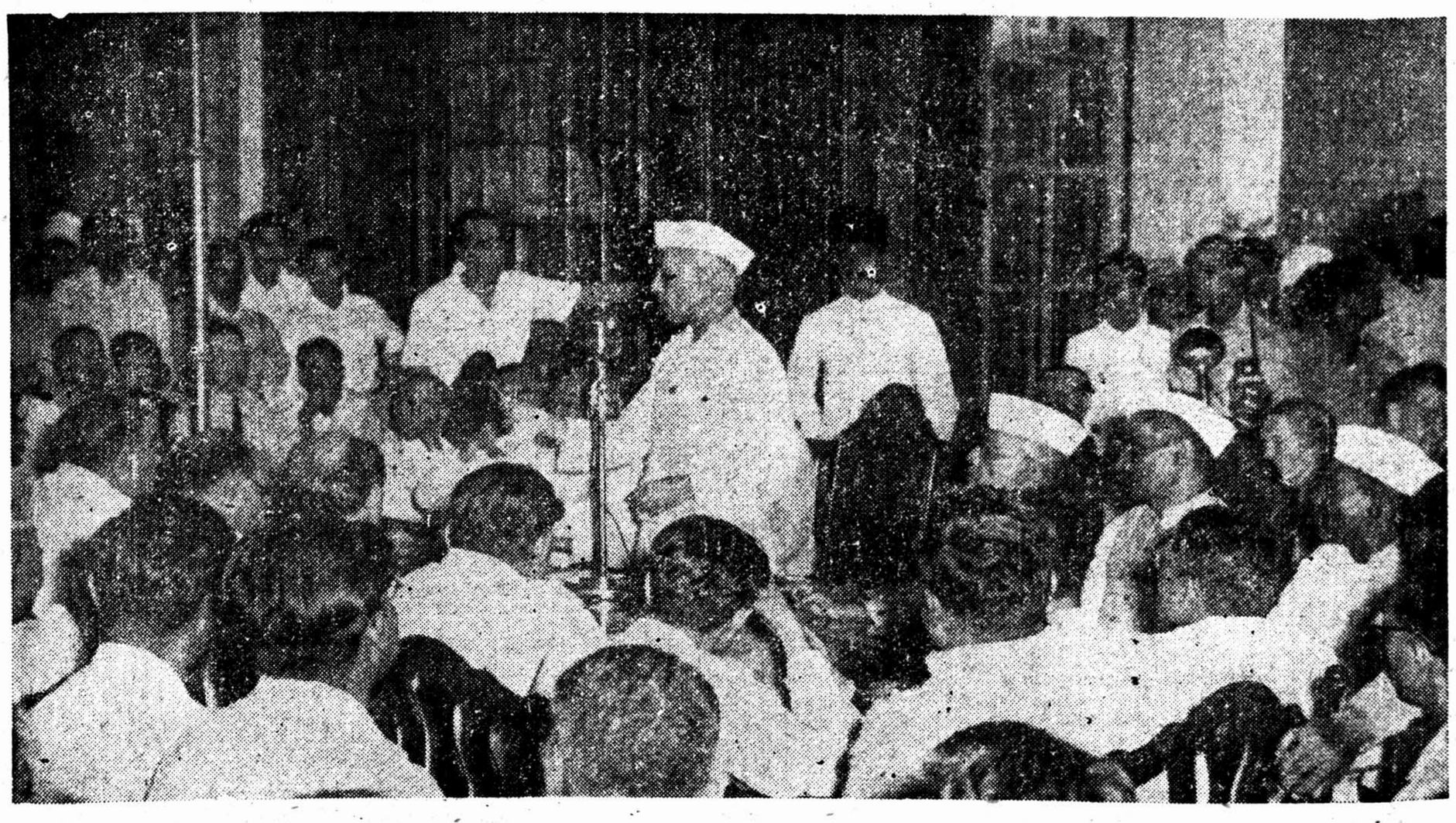
MOMENTS IN THE



Laying the foundation stone of the first refugee colony in Delhi.



With Mrs. Aung San at a reception given by the Burmese Embassy in her honour at New Delhi in April

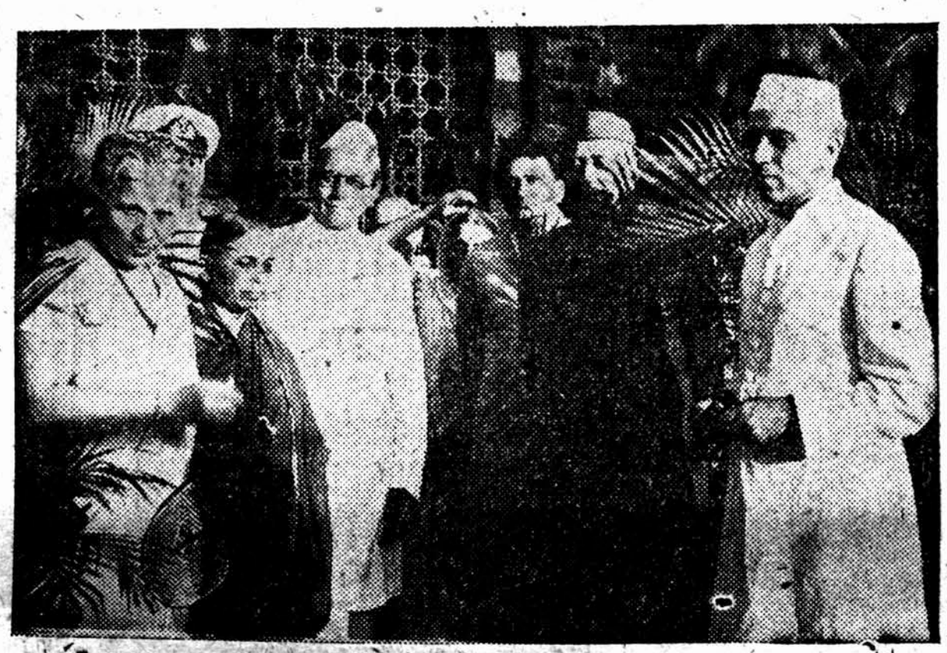


His first official press conference on the day after the Interim Government took over in September 1946.

Being sworn in as Prime Minister of free India on August 15, 1947.

LIFE OF NEHRU

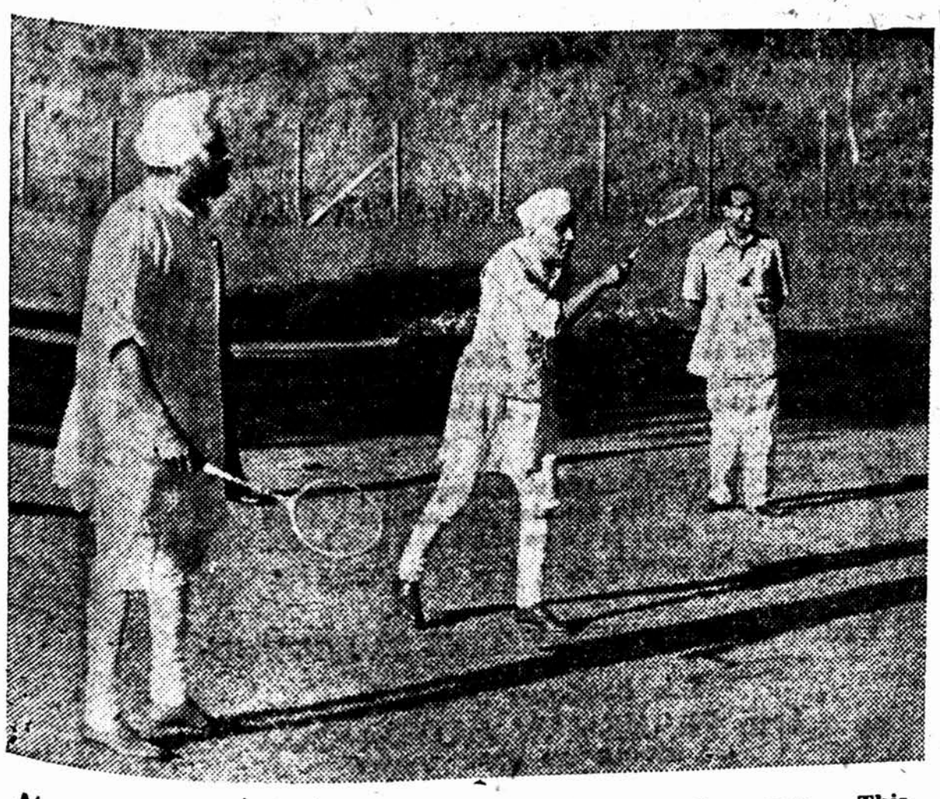
The Prime Minister is the busiest man in India. He is also the most photographed and perhaps the most photogenic person outside the silver screen. On these pages we present a selection of pictures taken during the last two years, which highlight the varied activities of the Prime Minister, including his rare moments of recreation



At the Bombay Premier's reception during his last visit to the city.

Inspecting the designs of the India postage stamps at the Postage Stamps Exhibition in Delhi last March.

Posing for Clara Quien, the Dutch Sculptor.



At a game of Badminton during the recent visit to Sonamarg. This happy picture is widely published in the foreign press.

Congratulating the artistes who staged "The Discovery of India" ballet.

Messages From The Mountbattens

MY wife and I will never forget the 15th of August 1947, and always on this anniversary day we shall live again amidst memorable scenes of joy that marked last year's celebrations in New Delhi of India's achievement of complete independence.

The first year has not been an easy one, and during it India has passed through many trials and suffered a great sorrow. But she has stood the test, and I am confident that each year will record her steady development as a great, independent nation, playing a helpful part towards the peaceful progress of the world. Jai Hind.

MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA.

INDIA and her great people will be much in my thoughts on the 15th of August, the first anniversary of her independence, and the Mountbattens will think of her and of them with affection, gratitude and pride.

Last year in Delhi we joined in the celebrations and rejoicings, which marked the date of India's complete freedom. This year my husband, our daughter and I will celebrate it in London with Indians and friends of India.

This anniversary is bound to be tinged with sadness—how could it be otherwise with Gandhiji no longer in our midst, although in spirit he will always be there to sustain and inspire us.

The last twelve months have been a testing time for India and for her leaders and people. There have been problems of an appalling magnitude and there has been much tragedy, sorrow and disappointment. But under the magnificent leadership of her great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and due to the unceasing toil and courage of her people, India has risen to every challenge, and should feel justly proud of the remarkable manner in which she has weathered the storms and of the real progress already achieved.

In spite of the many grave perils and problems which still beset, her, India will, I know, go forward with firm determination and courage; and with unswerving faith in the cause of progress and justice. I am confident she will come through triumphant. Jai Hind.

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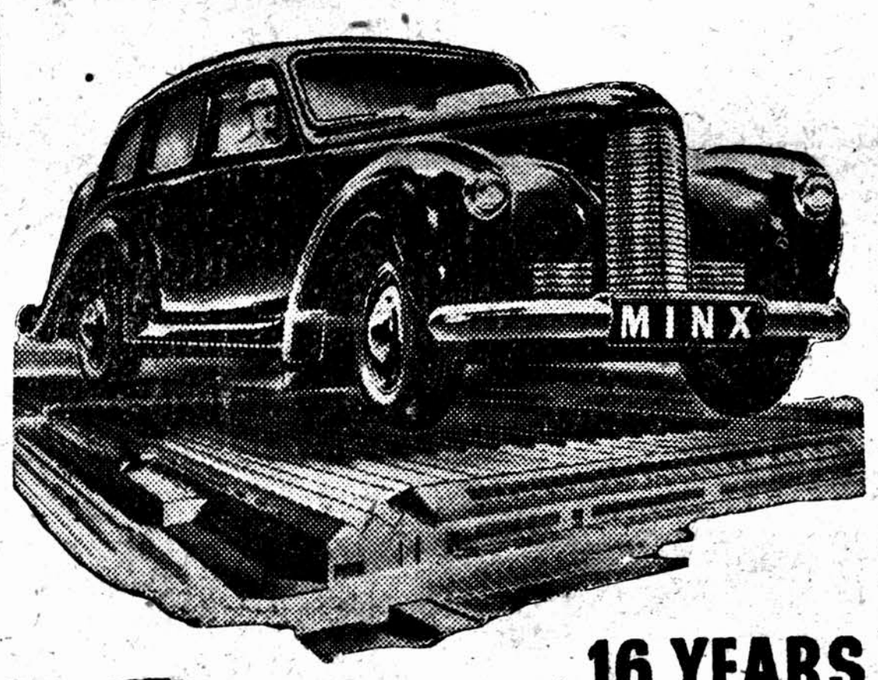

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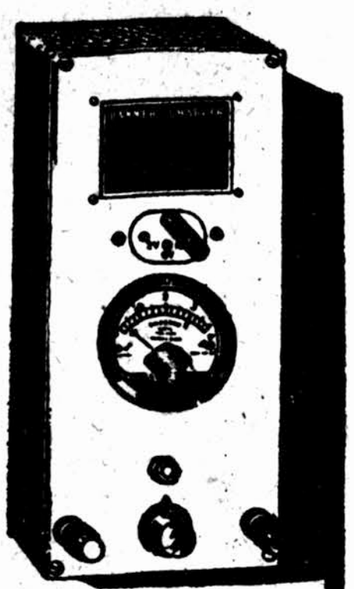

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One India Or Nine?

By Manu Subedar

Is it necessary to have nine provinces with nine Councils and the whole paraphernalia of nine secretariats with eight to fourteen ministers passing laws on the same subject for different parts of the country? Is it necessary to have nine High Courts, often giving contradictory rulings on various important subjects?

THERE is nothing more outrageously repugnant than the move by many selfish and ambitious people to have new provinces created on linguistic grounds, because it will give them an opportunity of advancement and preferment.

If no attempt is made to check this evil now, it is sure to overwhelm India, which has not yet completely got out of the grip of Britain and the seeds of communal hatred, which were planted during the British period.

Language as a basis for a province is an absurd contention. The binding force of language is not very serious, as would be seen from the fact that in South America the language is the same all over, but there are many and contending States. Canada and the USA speak the same language, but they have not become politically one with the other. People in the Punjab would not have killed one another, had language any binding force. Nor would the same thing have happened in Noakhali and elsewhere.

Call A Halt!

It is a pity that the Congress and the Working Committee have accepted the plea for linguistic provinces. They are unable to get out of it now, but it is for the common men of this country, who wish to raise India and who want their children at least to raise their head with self-respect amongst the nations of the world, to join together with a powerful voice and call a halt to this mummery of the linguistic provinces.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was ill-advised in appointing a committee for linguistic provinces and I am glad that its legitimacy has been called in question by an enterprising member of the Constituent Assembly. The questionnaire issued by this committee is extremely suggestive. It already puts the seeds of quarrel in the forefront by raising the issue as to who should get Madras and who should get Bombay. It even goes further and raises the issue of the possibility of populations being moved from one province to the other.

Have they not had enough in India of innocent men, women and children being rooted out from their place in the country? Do these fanatics of one kind or the other want to move down further large masses of people as refugees, who cannot be provided for or absorbed? Even now the refugees collected in India are a handful and, in spite of earnest efforts of the Centre as well as provincial Ministries, they have not been put to honest occupation. Quite a number are now engaged in smuggling goods across, or in living by their wits while others engage in crime.

Are They Necessary?

What this country has to live down is the tradition of separate province. The creation of group States of the size of provinces has not solved the problem for them. In fact they will find it extremely difficult to organise the administration approaching the older provinces, because of the inherent difficulties of provincial organisation. Is it necessary to have the provincial Ministries at all, where the Ministers are merely politicians thrown up on the wave of Congress successes in the elections, in most cases without experience of active work behind them? Even when there are no other scandals associated with them, they are slow, hesitant and inexpert. Many of them are not fit to be entrusted with executive functions, which they are unable to discharge. Administrative machinery everywhere has slowed down in all the provinces.

Is it necessary to have nine Councils elected and the whole paraphernalia of nine Secretariats with eight to fourteen Ministers passing laws on the same subject for different parts of the country? Is it necessary to have nine High Courts, often giving contradictory rulings on various important subjects?

Question Of Finance

Apart from the inefficiency and slackness, there is the major question of finance and I make bold to say that on financial grounds, it would be found that the organisation of the country in the provinces is too costly and India just cannot afford it.

Already provincial jealousies have emerged and various provinces are making an appeal for advancing their own interests as against the rest of the country. Further, several provinces are threatening the Centre, all whose instructions they have not been able to carry out, but they are demanding the fulfilment of unwise legislation hurriedly put through by them. The machinery of the Congress High Command supervising the provinces and leading them towards a common policy has completely broken down.

Party men, interfering with day to day administration and the Executive, is a phenomenon fraught with great danger. It has already been publicly referred to by several outstanding leaders. The fulcrum, on which the Party men are basing their interference, is the Minister, who is a politician, who wants votes for his own re-election and who must satisfy his own Party men by gratifying the requests in various directions.

Gilbertian Democracies

India must have a democratic Government only at the top. We must have responsible Ministers at the Centre. If they do not know their subjects, we have got to strengthen their position by supplying them with advisers of a status superior to the permanent secretaries, whose opinions they could over-ride. But must we have Gilbertian democracy in provincial capitals, which throw up Ministries that are not able to handle the problem of administration? Is it wise to continue the old provinces so as to make room for the demand for more provinces on linguistic or any other basis?

I had the privilege of discussing this with many outstanding leaders in the country, and while they all privately agreed with me that the diagnosis was correct, they were not willing to endorse what they regard as a radical step involving a breach with the past. In my opinion it is this revolution, which is wanted in India and not the type of socialistic or communistic revolutions, about which we hear so much. That will merely mean the substitution of men with one set of opinions for others, whose capacity to do executive work would be equally inefficient, if not more.

New Divisions

In British times, provinces arose in the course of history. They were maintained for administrative purposes. They were subsequently used as glorified municipalities for dyarchy and other purposes, reserving all power to the Englishman. All this is an ugly page in India's history when Anglo-Indian publicists succeeded in even inflaming serious provincial jealousies.

India has not yet outlived the major issue between Hindus and Muslims, whose adjustments will require all our energies. The caste, which has ceased long ago to serve any useful purpose, still remains, and rival groupings, like Brahmins and non-Brahmins, high caste and the schedule caste, still figure in our public life. Until we digest all this, is it necessary to create the uncalled-for basis of further divisions in the form of provinces, linguistic or otherwise, which act as rivals to one another and pull in different directions?

The basis of administration should be a division, consisting of four or five districts governed by a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner. Both with the Collector as well as the Comissioner should be, in charge of five or six Divisions together, one senior Liaison Officer, who would work under the Home Department of the Government of India.

The I.C.S. men, who would be released after the break-up of the provincial secretariat, could easily take up this administration and carry it on with credit. The language sentiment would be satisfied in so far as the grouping in a Division would be for districts speaking the same language. For education and Court purposes this language could be adopted, with the national language as a second language.

Process Of Balkanisation

The choice before India is clear. Either we consolidate ourselves as a big nation, proud of the citizenship of a free country and the common heritage of a culture, or we undergo the process of Balkanisation, whether assisted by outside parties, or by our own stupidity and disinclination to face real facts. Let it be remembered that no big country was built up from mere drift, and no great nation has emerged as great, without some sacrifice and some suffering on the part of millions of its common citizens. For the sake of personal and private ambitions of a few misplaced indiviuals le the Balakanisation of India not proceed any further and let us call a halt because we want one India and not nine. The ideal is:one God, one country, one nation.

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India's Battle Against Hunger

WHEN the full story of India's achievement of political freedom is written, perhaps one of its most poignant chapters will be concerned with the tragic happenings in the Punjab in August and September 1947. Those months are still vivid in our memories, and there is no need to enlarge here on the numerous personal tragedies and heroisms of the terrible ordeal.

But in spite of much misery and hardship, the people's resolve to rally round their own government remained unbroken. There were sporadic attempts in certain areas to disrupt civilian life, but these were quickly suppressed. At least part of the credit for the maintenance of public morale must go to the Ministry of Food, for, a breakdown in their arrangements would have meant in the last resort, the end of law and order and the collapse, locally at least, of civilisation. It was, and is, the business of the Ministry of Food to keep people supplied with food, when and where they want it, no matter what happens; and in this task they did not fail.

This is no small achievement and its value can best be appreciated if we consider the various kinds of disaster that were successfully dealt with. Communal disturbances in August-September disorganised in some places and for a time the telephone and telegraph systems; created acute scarcity of labour which used to handle the grain; railways and roads leading into affected areas were blocked, and millions of refugees on the long trek from all parts of Western Pakistan, who passed through improvised camps had to be provided for. At one stage over 400,000 of refugees scattered in more than 30 camps were being fed by the Central Food Ministry. All these things did occur; yet in no instance was there a breakdown in food supplies. Quite often the system was strained to breaking point, but new plans were ready to meet fresh crises. On September 10, 1047, Delhi the "nerve-centre of the Indian administration" itself, had only 2 days' supply of grain, but the rationing system was kept going. Special trains carrying vital supplies were rushed to Delhi, and plans were immediately put into effect to move grain into retail shops. The crisis was successfully tided over and it was only sometime afterwards that the people were told of the disaster they had escaped. This gives a picture of the achievements of the National Food Ministry, but only in the barest outline. To give body to the picture a little more detail is necessary.

SINCE 1943 the food policy of the Government had gradually developed into one of rigid control over supplies and distribution. All imports were on Government account; internal production was subject to monopoly procurement or a compulsory levy in most Provinces, and by the end of 1947 approximately 150 million people were rationed.

In short, both the supply and demand were known — by a process of simple arithmetic the country's annual deficit was worked out. Put like that, it all sounds very simple, but a moment's reflection will show that such mathematics was bound to make heavy demands on the patience of consumers, producers and traders alike. The period of war emergency had passed. With political freedom round the corner, the people were in no mood to submit to regimentation in food. The consumers were being successively reduced to a diet of starvation (while 10 ozs. was the average ration in the country during 1947, it had gone down to as low as 4 ozs. and 6 ozs. in certain areas), the primary producer was willing to go out of business rather than surrender his grain for an unremunerative wage for his labour, and the traders could hardly be expected to enthuse over a policy which had ousted them from their traditional calling, and brought confusion into the grain trade. And this was only the beginning. The success of the policy of price control and rationing depended upon an ever-increasing supply of grain imports from abroad. And in international circles, where food was politics, India received much sympathy, but the allocations of grain to her were not always commensurate with her dire needs.

Drain On Resources

In addition the drain on our financial resources was alarming. In 1945-46, India spent about Rs. 80 crores in foreign exchange against a total earning of Rs. 270 crores, and in 1946-47, Rs. 100 crores were spent on imported foodgrains against our total foreign earnings of Rs. 300 crores. From these figures it became increasingly clear that our nation on the threshold of great industrial development, would have to reorganise its internal economy if it was to survive. Despite this obvious truth, some people still hugged the delusion that large imports were the only solution to the nation's food difficulties.

Mahatma Gandhi's ceaseless campaign against food controls, and his persistent efforts to instil in us the lesson of self-reliance in food, however, soon put an end to that, and made us realize many other things that a break through the vicious system of controls was a plain necessity. The choice was no longer between control and decontrol but between decontrol and a complete collapse on the food front. This led Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then Food Minister, to appoint a Committee to examine the food policy of the country in the light of the demands of a free nation. The main recommendations of the Committee were:

(i) Acceptance of policy of reduction of Government commitments under rationing and controlled distribution.

(ii) The beginning to be made with those rationing commitments which were accepted in recent years and reduction to be effected in the reverse order to the original process of extension.

aim of liquidating Government commitments as early as possible.

Deficit Provinces

LOOKING at the Dominion Food Ministry's activities from the perspective of a year's operations, three conclusions stand out. First, the country has avoided a disaster on the food front by careful planning, notwithstanding innumerable difficulties. Second, the supply position — both as regards imports and grain stock in possession of Provincial Governments — is better than in any previous year and third, that despite the tremendous pressure of daily needs, for the first time it has been possible to build up a small grain reserve.

Better Imports

THE position regarding imports is very much stronger than in any previous year. Instead of "mercy appeals" to foreign countries for assistance in fighting back the spectre of famine, food agreements with a few countries have assured the country a regular flow of food grains. During the period under review, food pacts have been signed with Argentina, Australia, Pakistan and Russia. Negotiations are in progress with some other countries for substantial quantities of foodstuffs

The failure of the United States Senate to sanction a ratification of the International Wheat Agreement deprived India of an assured quantity of wheat at known prices, but this setback has been offset by the conclusion of an agreement with Australia under which India is to receive 100,000 tons in addition to 680,000 tons of wheat contracted for, earlier in the year

During recent days, there has been an unforeseen recurrence of a steep rise in the prices of food grains in some Provinces. That rise in food grain prices over Government controlled rates was inevitable under conditions of free trade was a development which the Government had anticipated when the new policy was introduced

What Of The Future?

THE first twelve-month period of freedom has been a period of alarms and austerity rations in parts of the country, but nonetheless hunger has been prevented and there has been general relief at the disappearance of restrictions on food prices and food consumption. War against food scarcity is still on, but there cannot be a return to the old tactics of rigid control.

What action the Government will take against the present tendency of hoarding amongst the producers, traders and consumers, is difficult to say at the moment, but it would be idle to pretend that the position is free from anxiety or that adequate steps will not be taken in time. Perhaps the experience gained during the last 7 months of "planned decontrol" may well point towards some useful lines of approach for a long-term food plan: they may also chart the minefields through which we must tread our way and the road blocks which must be moved aside to reach the ultimate goal of freedom from hunger.

15th August
This day of days keeps the magic of a glorious past for those who courageously look for new meanings in the splendour of our ancient civilisation
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WORLD LEADERS GREET INDIA

Fraternal Messages On Independence Day Anniversary

NEW YORK, August 15 (UPA).—On the occasion of the first anniversary of Indian Independence, leaders from all parts of the world send their congratulations and good wishes to the peoples of India.

Wm. Phillips

Former United States Ambassador to India, William Phillips, in a message from North Beverly, Massachusetts, said:

"I am glad to join with other American friends in greetings to the people of India and Pakistan.

"I appreciate the seriousness of the problems confronting the leaders of both countries, but I have confidence that with divine guidance and statesmanship they will be solved in the best interests of the two peoples.

"The accomplishments have been impressive and I earnestly hope that the coming year will bring renewed peace and prosperity to the entire land.

"My heartfelt good wishes go out to the distinguished leaders of both countries."

M. H. Parsons

M. H. Parsons, Director of Operations of the International Monetary Fund at Washington, said:

"On this anniversary I wish to extend to the people and government of the Dominion of India the greetings of the International Monetary Fund. The community of nations united for peace and prosperity is richer for the creation a year ago of the Dominion of India."

Senator Vandenberg

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican head of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in his message to the people of India, said:

"I extend heartiest greetings to India on the first anniversary of its independence. This great new independent nation personifies the triumph of modern democracy and is supported by all our hopes and prayers."

Senator Thomas

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and leading expert on Asia, sent the following message:

"As a long time friend of Asiatic peoples I greet India on her first anniversary as a free member of States. All India's ills have not been solved but a mighty beginning toward solving many of them have been made. The path to a great, free India has been set. Unity of purpose and devotion to that path can bring success. My faith, my hopes, my prayers are that the promising beginning will find glorious fulfilment."

Rev. J. H. Holmes

The Reverend John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of New York's Community Church, who visited India a few months ago to lecture in universities throughout the country, issued the following statement in observance of India's Independence Day anniversary:

"Greetings to India and confident congratulations on the vast achievements of this first year of independence!

"India is becoming less and less each day a centre of fear and foreboding, and more and more a centre of hope and cheer. In a world beset by tyranny and death, India has become a centre of triumphant freedom. Here democracy is winning its fight thanks to inspired leadership, a patient and courageous people and the sacred memory of the Mahatma.

"It took America three generations towin democracy's true goal of 'liberty and union.' India is winning this goal in a few swift months. Congratulations anew on one of the supreme victories of history!"

F. Tsiang

F. Tsiang, permanent representative of China on the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success, issued the following statement:

"On the first anniversary of Indian Independence, I would like to remind myself of the long heroic struggle of the Indian people and their leaders I also like to reflect on the mature wisdom of the British Government and people. I look forward to a period of rapid Indian progress and of Indian contributions to world peace and prosperity."

Israeli Delegate

Aubrey Eban, Israeli delegate to the United Nations, said:

"The State of Israel in the first year of its independence follows the progress and development of Independent India with the deepest sympathy. The Indian people, reviving their culture and establishing their free political institutions, are a factor of progress and advancement throughout the continent of Asia. The people of Israel, who, themselves, have suffered greatly and striven hard in their quest for national freedom will assuredly wish to send their greetings to the Indian Government and people on the first anniversary of Indian Independence."

Vincent Sheean, noted author and foreign correspondent, a long time friend of India, gave the following statement:

"All friends of India join in sympathy with the celebration of the first birthday of the Indian nation. The problems of the new state are terrible. But still more terrible dangers have been averted and we are entitled to high hopes for the future."

Carlos Romulo

Carlos P. Romulo, chief of the Philippines Mission to the United Nations at Lake Success, said:

"The first anniversary of India's independence should be an occasion for rejoicing throughout the world.

"India's independence has advanced the cause of freedom for all dependent peoples and the record of its first year as a sovereign state has justified the hope that freedom, exercised with wisdom and responsibility, can be a powerful factor for international peace and progress.

"Like the Philippines, India, during the short time she has been free, has made rapid strides toward stability at home and a positton of dignity and increasing usefulness in the family of nations. The achievements of the two new states provide indisputable evidence that freedom is a sound investment, and indicate the wisdom of the United Nations programme of eventual independence for all dependent peoples.

'By proving itself equal to the exacting demands of independence in a troubled world, India has served as an inspiration to the millions in Asia and Africa who are yet to be free. At the same time, it has given fresh meaning and urgency to the truth that freedom for all nations is the keystone of the structure of international peace and security which the United Nations is striving to build."

J. J. Singh

J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, said:

"I wish to join my countrymen in celebrating the first anniversary of India's independence. So much good and bad has happened in the last 365 days, but I believe the worst is over. The first anniversary of our independence will mark the onward march of the peoples of India.

"American friends of India devoutly hope that the Kashmir and Hyderabad questions may be settled in a way which will do credit to the statesmanship of the leaders of India and Pakistan. Any further deterioration of relationships between India and Pakistan will greatly lower the prestige of both countries in international gatherings.

"American friends also hope that India will never deviate from its stated aims and principles of political and economic democracy.

"On this first anniversary, let us all rejoice that the foreign yoke has been removed, and let us all determine to remain free."

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas, leader of America's Socialist Party, said:

"The first year of India's independence has been clouded by the tragedy of bitter communal strife and by the assassination of one of the world's greatest men, M. K. Gandhi.

"Nevertheless, there is hope in the progress made by a free India, despite all odds. The continuance of that progress along lines of peace, and not war, is vital to the future of Asia and the world.

"All friends of freedom and mankind wish well to India."

Clarence Lea

Representative Clarence F. Lea, California Democrat and ranking minority party member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, sent this message:

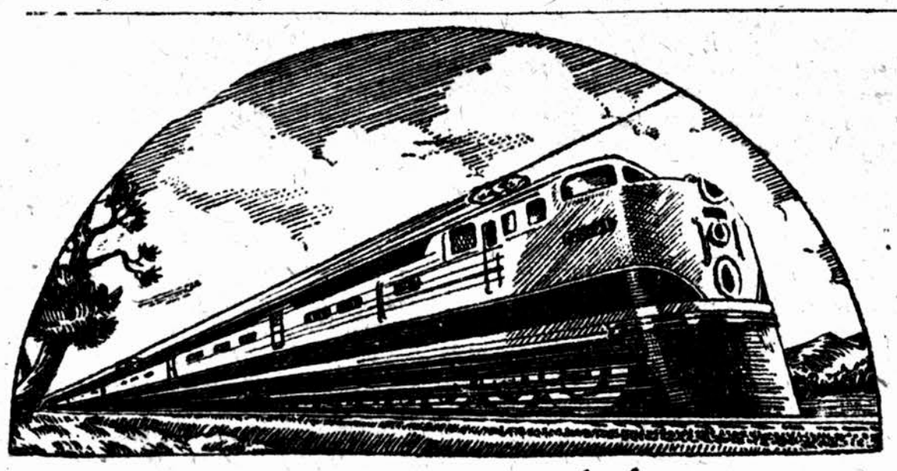
"I am delighted to express the interest and goodwill of the people of America for the people of India on the first anniversary of their independent government. I trust this first year of independence is one of countless years in which your independent government may long live and prosper as an instrument of freedom to serve the progress and welfare of the people of India. America looks forward with hope and confidence that the relations of our two countries shall always be those of peace, friendship and co-operation to the mutual happiness and benefit of each."

D. N. Pritt

In London, D. N. Pritt, M.P., in his message to the Indian nation, said:

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of Indian Independence, I send all my warm congratulations and good wishes to the many peoples of the great Indian nation. You have achieved much already, but you have

(Continued on Page T)



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Undistributed profits	Rs.	1,50,000
Other accounts	Rs.	1,92,74,000
Cash & Bank balances	Rs.	3,20,83,000
Investment in G P Notes	Rs.	6,60,54,000
Bill Discounted	Rs.	1,05,51,000
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MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN SMALL CAUSES COURT

His Philosophy Persuaded Britain To Abdicate Peacefully, Says Chagla

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, unveiled this morning a full-size oil painting of Mahatma Gandhi, by the celebrated Indian artist, V. S. Gurjar, at the Common Room of the Small Causes Court.

Unveiling the painting, Mr. Chagla said that the words "Father of the Nation" described Gandhiji, completely and adequately. It was mainly due to him that to-morrow the country would celebrate its independence anniversary. Gandhiji had returned to India about 35 years ago from South Africa, and seen a people who had lost faith and hope and were lost in despondency. But, before his death he had given back to the people their lost self-respect, faith and pride in India's ancient heritage. These were unique achievements. "No doubt he had great lieutenants. But he was the towering genius among all: the greatest leaders of them all," added Mr. Chagla.

"History knows no such example of a Great Empire like Britain, abdicating peacefully. This was due to Mahatma Gandhi. His philosophy was irresistible", he said. Mr. Chagla recalled the unprecedented homage paid to Gandhiji's memory after his death. The world wept. Even in far-off America Gandhiji's death was a personal loss to many people, humble and exalted. The reason for this universal convulsion, when "the light went out," was that the sick world, saw the hope of a spiritual regeneration in the Mahatma. Though Gandhiji's message, was the age-old message of the prophets, it galvanised the world, for those sublime teachings had been forgotten by men. He not only taught men to return love for hate and to counter and conquer violence with non-violence, but he revealed to the world that all this could be practiced among nations. His success in India was an eye-opener to the world.

Partition, said the Chief Justice, broke Gandhiji's heart. For the religion which he practiced, was based on union and not division, on love and not hate. But, in spite of that what he did to the country after partition, was perhaps, the greatest achievement of his life, packed with great deeds and illustrious events. A wave of communalism would have submerged the new-launched ship of state, but as though, by the waving of a magic wand, he had cried halt to the orgy of murder and violence, which freedom unleashed. Gandhiji, though intensely religious, refused to countenance a religious or theocratic state. He was the friend of all. the minorities included. If to-day India had become a secular state, it was largely his doing. This was one of the worth-while ideals he had created—the secular state. If to-day India was a great, and proud nation, looked up to by the comity of nations, it was Gandhiji's doing.

Summing up Mr. Chagla said that Gandhiji had taught that if justice, represented as even handed, had to be tilted anytime, due to the human element, it must be tilted in favour of the weak and never of the strong. He exhorted the gathering to emulate so fine an example, and live lives worthy of him.

Mr. A. S. Davar, President, Bombay Advocates' Association, welcoming the Chief Justice, recalled that the one case which the Mahatma had undertaken in India was at the Small Causes Court.

CHURCHILL'S POLICY TOWARDS INDIA

Dr. Harnam Singh's Criticism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPA): Dr. Harnam Singh, University of Delhi professor currently researching in Washington, today accused Winston Churchill and his "diehard followers" of attempting to destroy the "good work" performed by the Labour Government in winding up the Anglo-Indian affairs 'with dignity, good will and friendship on both sides'

Singh's charge was in a letter published in the WASHINGTON POST.

He said, "Churchill's display of emotion during the debate in the House of Commons at the closing session the other day was very pathetic'.'

Singh said Churchill and his followers "want to champion the cause of the Nizam (of Hyderabad)". He said: "They want not only to stand behind the autocratic ruler out of appreciation for the services which the Nizam Dynasty rendered to Britain, but even more they want to see further dismemberment of India."

The letter concluded "The demands of the Government of India are fair. They are two in number: Firstly, Hyderabad accede to the Indian Dominion with the Dominion controlling only external affairs, defence and communication. Secondly, the Nizam is to institute a democratic form of Government in his state."

Homeopathic Conference

AGRA, August 13 (API).—The tenth session of the All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference and Exhibition of Homoeopathic books and medicines will be held at Agra on October 9, 10 and 11. Dr. C. B Gupta. Health Minister, U.P. has agreed to inaugurate.

New Auditor-General Of India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13. (API.) Mr. V. Narhari Rao, Secretary. Ministry of Finance will assume office as Auditor-General of India on August 15 at Simla in place of Sri Berti Staig who is retiring.

PRESS ENTERTAINS C.R.

NEW DELHI, August 13 (API) -The Governor-General Shri C Rajagopalachari was entertained this evening at a party given by the Press Association, Delhi, and the Foreign Corres-

BRITAIN MUST RESIST IT

Chetty's Statement About Sterling Balance Agreement

LONDON, Aug 14 (Reuter): The Financial Times said in an editorial today of India s sterling balances that the Indian Finance Minister's assertion that 'the ghost of scaling down has been finally laid' must be 'resisted'

The paper said it was not surprising that India's Parliament unanimously approved the agreement regarding use of the country's sterling balances during the next three years.

"The British Government manifested a degree of generosity (in dealing with acreditor whose claims rank much higher monetarily than they do morally) which could not be justified by reference to our economic necessities

"Britain's situation must be kept in mind, for whatever the word or intentions of politicians may be capacity to pay in the ultimate analysis is the proved deciding factor.

"Britain's ability to make unrequited exports is very far from being unlimited Their extent now is imposing serious strain, even before loan repayments to the United States become due.

"The Indian Finance Minister's assertion that 'the ghost of scaling down has been finally laid" whatever its local implications may be must be resisted. It is against reason

"It does not square with the declaration by Sir Stafford Cripps that the present temporary agreement does not in any way prejudge the eventual settlement Everything is open on both sides'

"No new agreement could be entered into by us which did not fit fairly into conditions at the time Refusal to face facts will only make reconsideration more difficult

"Nor is the threat which seems to underlie the identification of British industries in India with potential cover for the sterling balances helpful. Here again facts will tell

"And one of the facts is that contiruance of British owned connections in India as is increasingly recognised here, is vital to the industrial and commercial health of the country

"The ghost of scaling down has not been laid if it were the ghost of British recovery might be laid with it."

INDIA AND PAKISTAN MUST WORK TOGETHER

'Times' On Need For Cordial Relations

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter): The failure of India and Pakistan to foster cordial relations is in striking constrast to other achievements by both, "The Times" declared in an editorial today.

The first year of Independence, the end of which will be celebrated this week end, "has not only made the suicidal peril of continued conflict between Pakistan and India frighteningly plain—it has also given sight of the constructive chances which lie before both countries if they can escape from the toils of bitterness and strife", the paper said.

"No one can make light of the dark clouds that still hang over the scene; but no one, weighing the facts honestly, can be indifferent to achievements by both dominions which, by themselves, would have made the story of their first 12 months remarkable."

The paper then outlined the events of the year in both dominions.

"In Kashmir, where the stakes are large", it commented, "neither Government can now draw back without loss of prestige and shaken support."

"The Times" said the failures of India and Pakistan to foster the cordial relations dictated by both geography and every consideration of mutual interest is in striking contrast to other achievements by both.

"Pakistan and India share one aim at least", the editorial said. "It is to make their political independence economically real, and it is backed in both dominions, with differing degrees of effectiveness and efficiency, by the energy released when nationalism is set free. But it can never be reached unless the two can work together".

SERVE PEOPLE SELFLESSLY

East Punjab Governor's Message

SIMLA August 13 (AP): The Governor of East Punjab, Sir Chandulal Trivedi in a message to the people of East Punjab on the occasion of the first anniversary of independence day said: That to day our greatest need was unity and all of us must rise above personal, sectional or party considerations and we must give our very best in selfless service of our new province, and shoulder to shoulder with one another to preserve our independence and security in the event of any emergency."

The Governor referred to problems that confronted the province after the first day of freedom and said: "Inspite of heavy odds we have achieved a remarkable measure of stability, and rehabilitation, though yet unfinished, is well on its ways.

RISE ABOVE PETTINESS

AMBALA, August 13 (API): The Finance Minister of East Punjab Choudhri Krishen Gopal Dutt, in a message on the first anniversary of the independenece day says: "We are a free people now and every citizen of India is to enjoy complete freedom in so far as he do not impinge on the right of others or import a menace to the state. We must rise above petty sectional jealousies and subordinate personal interests and ambitions to the promotion of public good. India has always been a land of broad-based humanities and has never sought to place an embargo on conscience or free expression of thought."

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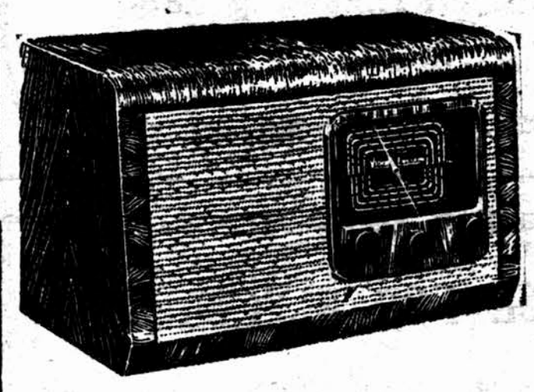

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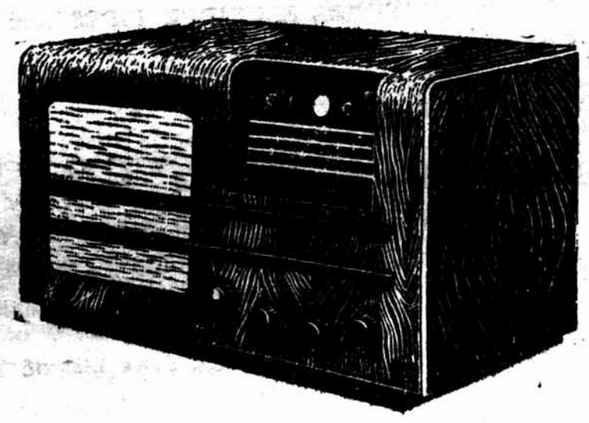

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'SET EARLY TIME LIMIT FOR PRESENT TRUCE'

Israeli Govt's. Demand Before Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, August 14 (API).—The Israeli Government has asked through its representative here that the Security Council set an "early time limit for the present truce" without which the Jews in Palestine would "feel free to seek a way out" by their own action.

This message came as the Council last night discussed requests by the Israeli representative, Mr. Aubrey Eban, that the Jews be permitted to occupy the Jerusalem water pumping station at Latrun, blown up by Arab irregulars two days ago, and that the United Nations supply materials for its repair.

Outcome of the discussion was a cable from the Council to its Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, now on his way home to Sweden for a Red Cross Conference, to take steps to ensure that the Jews who have been on short water rations in Jerusalem now get an adequate supply.

The Israeli Government said the Latrun incident "reveals the clear necessity for replacing the truce by a peace settlement between Israel and the Belligerent Arab States.

"The Provisional Government of Israel cannot contemplate an indefinite duration of the truce which imports heavy burdens of war expenditure, delays development, and submits Israel to an intricate scheme of international supervision which in the long run is quite unfruitful and is further complicated by unwarranted attempts to limit freedom of immigration."

Faris Bey Al-Khoury (Syria) said the Jews themselves were to blame for loss of the pumping station because they had not accepted demilitarisation of Jerusalem and added that the problem of the 500,000 Arab refugees was more important. This prompted from Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) a defence of British policy toward detained Jews on Cyprus many of whom, he said were of military age and if released would tip the scales in favour of the Jews and make an uneasy truce uneasier still.

Sir Alexander denied Russian assertions that conditions for the Jews on Cyprus were bad, and backed up Arab appeals for Arab refugees by saying that the Jews are keeping "twenty times as many" Arabs from their homes as the British were keeping Jews on Cyprus.

Count Folke Bernadotte said in Stockholm last night "I am optimistic that if we can keep the truce going another six weeks the war in Palestine is finished. There is no doubt neither party wants a resumption of hostilities."

Reminded that when he took up his job as Mediator he assessed the changes of bringing about a settlement as "one in a hundred" Count Bernadotte smilingly gave his present assessment as "two in a hundred."

BONUS FOR AHMEDABAD TEXTILE WORKERS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14 (API): The textile workers of Ahmedabad numbering about one lakh thirty thousand will get one fifth of their total earnings in 1947 as bonus, according to the agreement reached between the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association.

Both the Associations had referred the bonus dispute to the Industrial Court. The bonus amounting to about rupees one crore will be paid to the workers before Dewali.

A similar agreement has been reached between the Labour Associations and the Mills of Kdi Kalol and Petlad in Baroda State whereby three months' wages will be paid to the workers as 1947 bonus.

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (U. P. I.): Russia is reported to have approached Turkey—for the first time since 1938—with a proposal for trade between the two countries.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (U. P. I.): An official Belgian trade delegation will shortly visit India to study the Indian markets according to a Brussels radio report today.

THE HAGUE Aug 14, (U. P. I.): Holland took the third place among the world's ship-building nations in the first quarter of this year after Britain and France according to the Netherlands Information Bureau. In 1939 Holland was the sixth.

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AMERICAN HEINZ COOKED SPAGHETTI.
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CANADIAN AYLMER'S TOMATO CATSUP.
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Prominent Hyderabad Muslims Speak Out

THERE IS NO QUESTION OF PARAMOUNTCY AFTER STANDSTILL AGREEMENT

DEPLORE WASTE OF MONEY IN ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) August 13 (API): A demand for the immediate disbandment of the Razakar organisation and the disssolution of the present Government in Hyderabad has been made by seven prominent Muslims of Hyderabad in a joint statement issued here today

The statement which has been published in a local Urdu nationalist daily, urges the immediate setting up of an Interim Government enjoying the confidence of all communities in the state and immediate accession to the Indian Union in respect of the three subjects of external affairs defence and communications.

The signatories to the statement include Nawab Manzoor Jung Bahadur, Mr. S. M. Hussain Jaffer, former Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Mr. Ahmed Mirza, retired Chief Engineer, Nizam's Government and Mr. Farid Mirza, Tahsildar of Khandar in Nanded District who was recently reported to have resigned.

The statement says that Hyderabad public has been misled to believe that the word accession meant slavery and subordination, whereas accession was only in respect of the three federal subjects on the basis of equality. Moreover Hyderabad by signing the Standstill Agreement has already committed herself to accession. There is now no question of paramountcy

The joint statement pointing out that there is a group among the Majlis Ittehadul Muslimeen which believes in ceding the three subjects says that otherwise the Standstiill Agreement would not have been possible. A great part of Muslim intelligentsia in the State also believed that Hyderabad must act in co-operation with India even after the establishment of Pakistan.

The statement says that the present Hyderabad Government had aggravated the existing ill-feeling in the country and by its intransigence over the Razakar problem despite the clamour of the Hindu community, and has fully exposed its communal bias by failing to institute an enquiry into the alleged Razakar attrocities.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Besides the Government nas been unsuccessful in maintaining peace and order in the country and in establishing friendly relations with India. The present unhappy relations with the Indian Union had not only led to severe economic suffering of the people in the State but had retarded the reconstruction work.

The statement points out the lavish waste of money by Hyderabad for anti-India Government propaganda which can be utilised for improving the industrial and economic positon of Hyderabad and says that in order to maintain friendly relations with the Government of India and peace and order in the state it is essential to set up an interim Government commanding the confidence of all communities and introduce responsible Government as early as possible.

This interim-Government besides preserving internal autonomy should solve all outstanding problems and secure terms on a footing of equality with the Government of India and make arrangements for a plebiscite if necessary

It should also disband the Razakar organisation whose destructive activities had by now become universally known and who have almost paralysed the present administration by embittering gravely the communal relations, the statement adds.

ESCAPING RAZAKAR CAUGHT IN MID-STREAM

POONA, Aug. 13 (UPI.) A dramatic escape and re-arrest of one Razakar is reported from the Dhond railway station.

It is stated that while he was being taken to Kunduwadi the Razakar escaped from police custody and jumped into the river Bhima which was in spate. The police also swam after him and re-arrested him in midstream.

THREE ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

POONA, Aug. 13 (UPI.) Three persons were arrested in the Poona Contonment area on suspicion of doing espionage for the Nizam. It is stated that some incriminating correspondenec was seized from them.

Kher On Merger Of Miraj With Bombay

MIRAJ, August 14 (UPI).—"The merger of the States has removed the artificial barriers between the peoples of the States and the people of the Indian Union", says Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in a special message to the States' people published in the Independence Day Number of the "Maratha" a weekly published at Miraj

Continuing Mr. Kher says: "The people, it appears, have not as yet fully realised the significance of this achievement from the point of view of the country's defence and progress. But this achievement will be recorded as one of the most important events that have taken place after the attainment of independence

"Just as the high expectations of the people could not be fulfilled immediately after attaining freedom, similarly it is not possible to introduce reforms in the life of the people in the States within such a short period after the merger. The matter must be viewed from a long stand point.

"Satisfactory progress in the merged States territory in respect of education, public health, agriculture, industry and communications would be possible within the coming two or four years. But to achieve these reforms capable and idealist leaders must receive the whole-hearted co-operation of the people. I am sure this co-operation would be forthcoming from the people of the merged States."

NEW DELHI August 13 (API): The industrial dispute between Messrs Assam Oil Co. Ltd., Digboi and their workmen has been referred for adjudication to the recently set up standing industrial tribunal at Calcutta, according to a notification in the Gazette of India dated August 14, 1948.

Gaekwar Has No Thought Of Abdication

PARIS, August 13 (Reuter).—The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda declared in an interview here tonight shortly before he left by air for India that there was in his mind "no thought of abdication."

The Maharaja, whose abdication was called for by the Baroda Legislative Assembly earlier this week, was on his way back to his home State to see for himself the political position which has given rise in London to what he called tonight "wildest rumours."

He arrived in Paris tonight from London and soon afterwards left Orly airport by Trans-World Airlines for India

He was accompanied by one member of his suite. Laughing and joking while he smoked an after-dinner cigar the Maharaja, wearing grey flannels and a blue sports coat told Reuter at Orly airport: "I had to circle around Orly for an hour and a half before they would let me land in my Dakota."

R. I. A. F. Confers Hon. Commission On Jodhpur

NEW DELHI, August 13 (API) —An Honorary Commission in the Royal Indian Air Force in the rank of group Captain has been conferred on His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Hanwant Singhji Bahadur, Maharaja of Jodhpur, by the Government of India.

This is the first occasion on which an Honorary Commission has been granted in the R.I.A.F

A keen and enthusiastic pilot himself, the young Ruler of Jodhpur has inherited in full measure the enthusiasm and interest evinced in the progress and development of India's air force by his late father, who was an Honorary Air-Vice Marshal in the

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Failure Of 'Grow More Food' Campaign

THE Agriculture and Food Minister, Sri Jairamdas Daulatram made two important disclosures in the Dominion Parliament during the week. Replying to a question on August 11, the Food Minister laid three statements on the table of the House, one of which disclosed the imports of foodgrains into India during the last three years as follows:—

Year	Quantity imported	Its value
Year	Quantity imported tons	lakhs
1945|46	931,000	Rs. 26,00
1946|47	2,578,000	Rs. 88,97
1947|48	2,656,000	Rs. 108,75
January to July 15, 1948	1,811,000 tons.	

In the second Statement, the Food Minister disclosed the production of seven principal foodgrains after the partition of India and compared it with the normal average for 1936/37 to 1938|39. The statement is reproduced below:—

Normal average for 1936|37 to	1938|39	tons 36,313,000
	1945|46	34,049,000
	1946|47	34,899,000
	1947|48	35,169,00

It will be, thus, seen that, as compared with the normal of 1936|37 to 1938|39, the production of seven principal foodgrains in the dividded India has declined by 2,264,000 tons, 1,414,000 tons and 1,144,000 tons respectively.

The review of its first year's record, officially put out by the Agriculture Ministry for publication on August 15, 1948, on the other hand, contains the following paragraph:—

"Compared with 1946|47, the estimated total output of the seven major foodgrains shows an increase of one million tons, the figures for the two years being 39,423,000 tons and 40,419,-000 tons

The Food and Agriculture Ministerji in the statement, quoted above, had placed Divided India's production for the two years, 1946|47 and 1947|48 at 34,049,000 tons and 35,169,000 tons respectively. It is really difficult for a layman to assert which of these two figures are correct figures. The proper yrrdstick to measure the additional yield from the Grow More Food Campaign should be its comparision with the pre-campaign period, namely the normal of 1936|37 to 1938|39 and not with the mid-stream period of 1946/47, unless it were to throw dust in the public's eyes.

Pertinent Question

In the third statement, the Food and Agriculture Minister stated that a five-year target of 31.36 lakhs had been accepted by the Provinces and the States under the Grow More Food Campaign. The target for 1947|48 was 9.04 lakhs. This target excluded the Eastern Punjab and Indian States. The Agriculture Ministry could claim that with an additional yield of one million tons, the target has been surpassed. The figures disclosed by the Agriculture Minister, however give an additional yield of 270,000 tons in the first target year. The Food Minister's first statement also disclosed that during the target year, India imported 78,000 tons of additional foodgrains, as compared to previous year, 1946|47.

According to Food and Agriculture Minister, the accepted target for the current year is 16.29 lakh tons. As reported earlier, India has already imported 1,811,000 tons of foodgrains, a quantity larger than she imported in 1947|48. Notwithstanding the additional anticipated yield of 16.29 lakhs tons in 1948|49 plus the claimed by the Agriculture Ministry additional yield of one million tons plus nearly two million tons of imported foodgrains, the prices of foodgrains are mounting up every day, rationing of foodgrains under different name continues and hunger has not yet been banished from India. One pertinent question, therefore, is whether the Agriculture Ministry is spending crores of rupees on the Grow More Food Campaign campaign to subsidise black marketeers, profiteers and anti-social elements in the society

Sri Jairamdas Daulatram is a responsible Minister, he should find out the real facts. If the Agriculture Ministry's claim is correct, then India should not import foodgrains. If India on the other hand requires these imports from abroad, then the Agriculture Ministry has been wasting public money and should be called to account. Targets are fixed, schemes are examined and sanctioned money is liberally granted and additional yield is claimed. Side by side, country's economic life is being sapped by importing ever increasing quantities of foodgrains from dollar and non-dollar countries. Rs. 108.75 lakhs were spent on these imports last year and this year's bill is placed at Rs. 150 crores. The country judges a measure by its results and not by statements made in measured tones through microphone.

Unequivocal Statement

On April 23, 1947, the Ministry of Agriculture in a Press Note, announcing the reversal of Government's policy to discontinue the campaign made an unequivocal statement that "the Grow More Food Campaign has been working for over three years. It has resulted in an annual increased production of about three million tons". The figures disclosed by the Agriculture Minister, however, do not substantiate this claim. As reported earlier, the figures disclose an actual decline in production. The April, 1947 Press Note, however referred to United India. It should be presumed that the increased yield of foodgrains, resulting from the campaign in Pakistan amounted to two million tons, because the latest official estimate in respect of Divided India claims an increase of one million tons.

If these figures are correct, the Agriculture Ministry, presided over by the late Sir Jogindra Singh and the Congress President, Rajendra Prasad, had devoted greater energy and bigger amount of money to develop food resources of Pakistan to enable it to produce double the quantity of foodgrains as compared to the rest of India.

Instead of acknowledging the failure of the Campaign, the ministry is in constant search of scapegoats. Sometimes, the weather is blamed. Sometimes, it is defective statistics, which had failed to make a correct report. Sometimes, it is the cultivator, who is blamed to have consumed the whole of one million tons of additional foodgrains. Latterly, it is alleged that the cultivator is hoarding his stock of foodgrains. The proverbially impudent cultivator, who so far squandered his money on marriages and ran into debt, who was a contant prey to the village "Bania", has become suddenly so wise that he is not attracted by ever rising prices to sell his stock. The latest reasons for the failure of Grow More Food Campaign were explained to the Dominion Parliament by the Food and Agriculture Minister on August 11, in the following terms:—

"The Government do not consider that it would be proper to say that the Grow More Food Campaign has been a failure in the past. It is, however, true that due to certain factors on which the Campaign was primarily based, the results have not been as good as they might have been. Some of these factors are:—

(1) Shortage of machinery and equipment.
(2) Shortages of raw material such as iron and steel, coal, cement, fertilisers.
(3) Difficulty in the transport of materials required for Grow More Food.
(4) Difficulty of obtaining high level technical officers for certain types of specialised work, as for instance, rehabilitation of tractors, and work of procussion rigs for tube wells."

Gradual Decline

The following from the Agriculture Ministry's second report on Grow More Food Campaign will be read with interest:—

"All the eighty-eight Crawler Tractors for which holders were placed by the Pepartment early in 1944 were received in the late half of 1945 and distributed. In addition fourteen Crawler Tractors, ordered by the India Supply Mission became available to the Department for food production work. From the first quarter of 1945 onwards, combined allotment of iron and steel for agricultural implements consumer goods and unlicensed sales have been made in addition to some quantities of defective scrap 169,200 tons of good steel was allotted in 1945.

The latest Grow More Food Campaign Report gives the following information:—

Manures distributed:—

Oil cakes	48,38,000 tons
Sulphate of Ammonia	4,20,000 tons
Composts	20,79,770 tons
G. M. Seeds	8,725 tons

In addition 3,05,000 tons of seeds were distributed.

Minor Irrigation works:—

Surface wells	64,217
Tubewells	471
Tanks	3,152
Other projects	22,043

Thirteen crore of rupees were spent by the Centre and an equal amount by the Provinces on the Grow More Food during the period ending March 1948. This is in addition to the money spent by the Centre on its Agriculture Ministry together with its ever-expanding adjuncts. The result has been a gradual decline in the total output, as disclosed by the Agricultural Minister himself. When Adam was asked why he ate the Frunit, he put the blame on Eve.

An Agriculture Ministers Conference has been convened here for early next month. The Prime Minister is likely to inaugurate this Conference. He should inform the Provincial Ministers that the Grow More Food Campaign has been closed for good, it is suggested here. The Government in 1946 had decided to include the Grow More Food Schemes in the Five Year-Development programme. The prime Minister should revert to the earlier decision.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

A scene of the Constituent Assembly in Session. The Nation's elected lea ders at work on the Constitution which free India should have. Appearing in the picture are Dr. Ambedkar, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. B. G. Kher, Shri K. M. Munshi and Mr. Frank Anthony.

CONVEYANCE OF POSTAL MAILS

Scheme To Use Government Owned Planes

MADRAS, Aug. 14 (A.P.I.) : Conveyance of postal mails and parcels by Government-owned planes between Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Delhi is under the active consideration of the Government of India, the Associated Press of India authoritatively learnt here today.

According to the scheme now before the Government, Nagpur will be the clearing house for all the incoming and outgoing mails.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, it is learnt, has asked the postMasters-General of these Provinces for statistics regarding the weight of mails and parcels that are likely to be flown over these routes daily, and these particulars are now being compiled by them. After the compilation of necessary statistics of weights of materials that are to be flown daily, the whole scheme will be scrutinized by the authorities before final decision is taken.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to carry the mails and parcels by planes during night flights in view of the present heavy traffic during day. These night flights, it is stated, will enable the fixation of a late hour for posting of mails and parcels to suit the convenience of the public and also provide sufficient time for sorting mails intended for delivery at different stations. This would also enable the delivery of letters and parcels at the respective stations the following mornings.

JUTE EXPORT TO HARD CURRENCY AREAS

BOMBAY, Aug. 14 (UPI) : Licenses for export of jute goods to hard currency areas will be issued freely within the quotas now fixed by the Government of India for various countries, for the period July-December, 1948, announces a Press Note issued today by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

For soft currency areas, 90 per cent of the quotas will be allotted to established shippers.

It is explained that this procedure has been decided upon in consultation with the Jute an ! Jute Goods Advisory Committee Licenses for jute goods exports will be issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta.

UTILITY OF RADIO IN AVIATION

Communication Links With Air Ports Outside India

BOMBAY, August 13.—Possibilities of utilising radio communications to meet the modern requirements of aviation in domestic and international spheres were considered in the course of exploratory discussions between the Government of India Overseas Communications Service officials and communication representatives of various companies in Bombay last week. Air India International, T.W.A., Air Services of India and Overseas Airways were represented and the Regional and Deputy Regional Controllers of Communications, Santacruz, were also present. Mr. S. R. Kantebet, Ag. General Manager of Overseas Communications Service, gave a resume of foreign radio and cable communications and explained how aviation control had come under the wing of thethe same Ministry in the Government of India last year. Foreign communications at present had radio service to Britain, America, China and Australia and the restoration of service to Japan was expected. As invisible carriers of private, commercial and Government messages, they were transporting 60 to 70 million words a year over a route 70 to 100 miles above the earth's surface in comparison with a mile or two followed by aviation.

In such common adventure Mr. Kantebet continued, it should be possible for radio communications to be of gtaerr (eHvReRM-shrdluuuuuu be of greater service to aviation both domestic and international. Application of radio in various forms to the needs of aviation was most fascinating and equally indispensable de:elopments in recent times. In fact, he said, it had proved true that but for radio aviation would have remained the adventure of the few with chance always at the wheel instead of becoming the fastest vehicle or regular daily.

PLANNED ACCOMMODATION

In the discussions that followed it became clear that in spite of each of the aviators spending large sums of money for the conveyance of the domestic traffic they were not quite satisfied with the results and planes had often to fly with many empty seats since availability of accommodation could not be intimated in time to their main stations controlling booking. It was felt that speedy communications with the first landing grounds outside India and equally fast communications between airports of international standing within India were very badly required—these ports being Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. The first halts outside the borders of India are Behran (Arabia), Cairo (Egypt), Geneva (Switzerland) in the West and Rangoon (Burma), Saigon (Saigon) and Perth (Australia) in the East.

PHONOGRAM SERVICE

The General Traffic Manager of the Overseas Communications Service, Mr. Rajagopal, then explained the "phonogram" system under which parties were expected to have independent direct line connections to the Overseas Communications control office and all messages received for these parties would be 'phoned to them the moment they were received from abroad.

As regards the speed with which foreign communications can be handled, it was stated that prior to the triple rate urgent telegrams between Bombay, Manchester or Liverpool, New York and back were guaranteed withi ntwo minutes of filing. The Derby results were being received within a few seconds of their declaration. The existing arrangements did not allow of the Service accepting by phonogram messages intended for despatch abroad. It was stressed that if Overseas Communications Service had any plans of expansion, the requirements of aviation should be borne in mind wherever possible

France Eager For Trade Pact With India

PARIS, Aug. 13 (Reuter). French commercial treaties with India and Pakistan are "urgent" necessities, "La Vie Francaise", French weekly financial paper said today.

"Few countries in the world can absorb locomotives, electrical machinery and all sorts of heavy and elemental materials as India."

The article declared that in return India and Pakistan could send raw materials, oils, jute, minerals, leather and hides.

"Our need for cotton would be satisfied at least by the pre-war figures of 31,000 tons as against the 59,000 tons received in 1947", the article said.

No Slaughter Of Animals On Independence Day

The Superintendent of Markets writes:—

"There will be no slaughter of animals at the Bandra Slaughter House on Sunday the 15th Instant on account of the Independence Day. No meat will therefore be available in the Markets on Monday the 16th August 1948".

Slaughter Houses In C.P. To Be Closed Today

NAGPUR, August 14 (UPI) : All slaughter houses in Central Provinces and Berar have been ordered to remain closed on August 15, the auspicious occasion of the first Indian Independence Day anniversary. All District and sub-Divisional Officers have been intimated by the Government accoordingly.

CLOTH RATIONING TO COME BACK

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13 (API.) There will be complete rationing of cloth in pursuance of the new textile policy of the Government of India, declared Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister of Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, at a press conference here today. Mr. Desai said that there would be strict Government supervision leaving no scope for malpractices.

BOMBAY, August 14 (UPI) : A Valuation Committee for fixing the value of motor vehicles and other equipment, to be taken over from the existing operators of the Poona Zone for State transport, has been constituted by the Bombay Government.

The Committee consists of three persons, Mr. M. Memane, M.L.A. (Chairman), the Provincial Motor Transport Controller or his nominee, and the State Transport's nominee.

Film First, Marriage Next

TURIN (Reuter): Clergyman and guests waited in vain at a well known church here for Italian film star Isa Barazizza Finally, a message came saying she could not get to the church because her director had called her from Rome and told her to catch the next plane to town as they were shooting a scene of a film in which she plays the female lead.

Isa told her husband-to-be: "We can always get married later, but can't hold up the film."

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 11, 2004.
Muslim: Savval 9, 1367.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 17, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-19 a.m. Sunset: 19-07 p.m.
Hightide: 10-12, 21-18. Lowtide: 02-42, 16-27.

To-day's Engagements

BHRATRI SABHA CONSUMERS' CO-OP. SOCIETY: Opening ceremony of the Society's retail store in Khar by Hon. Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, today (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m.

KAMGAR EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA: Today (Sunday) at Neighbourhood Hall, New Nagpada, opp. police station, Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Law of Cycles" 6-15 p.m. today.

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Darshan day celebrations at 6 p.m. today (Sunday) at Ananda Vihar, Nair Hospital Compound, Bombay Central.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "When the Pure Knowledge dawns" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road today at 5-30 p.m.

WARD RATIONING OFFICES: All the Ward and Area Rationing Offices in Greater Bombay will remain closed today on account of the Independence Day.

The Rationing Kiosks at the Railway Stations, Ferry Wharf and at the Kalbadevi Railway Booking office will also remain closed

REFUGEE LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION: Refugee Lawyers who have less than five years practice at the Bar, and wish to enroll themselves as advocates of the Bombay Bar Council, are required to pass Bombay Bar Council Examination, according to the recent resolution passed by the Bombay Bar Council. Those lawyers who have not yet passed the said examination are requested to meet Chandulal K. Jaisinghani, Advocate, Secretary, Refugee Lawyers' Association, Gandhi Mansion, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi, as supplementary examination is being arranged for them.

JAIPRAKASH'S LECTURE IN GHATKOPAR Under the auspices of Progressive Students Association, there will be a public lecture by Shree Jayprakash Narayan in Hindu Sabha Hall at 11 A.M. today in connection with Azadi Day celebration.

STUDIO NOTES

"HEER RANJHA"

Wali Saheb Scores

It is a matter of individual triumph for author-director Wali Saheb that he has not only been able to complete "Heer Ranjha", but also to dispose off most of the provincial terriotorial rights at handsome price.

It may be recalled that two producers announced the making of "Heer Ranjha" three months ago. "Heer Ranjha" is the popular love-tragedy of Punjab. The two producers who vied against each other, were producer Wali in Bombay and producer Nazir at Lahore. While the later was just making the preparations, producer Wali completed the picture within one month—27 shooting days exactly, Nazir has conveniently changed the title of his picture.

Producer Wali has further scored in getting his "Heer Ranjha" released at Lahore and other centres of North. The picture is reported to be drawing crowds.

BOMBAY TALKIE'S NEXT

Romance Of A Sentimental Artist

Ashok Kumar and Savak Vacha are busy giving final touches to their next production "ZIDDI". The Studio's experts at putting their heart into a large-scale Social. In "ZIDDI" they have combined literary qualities with good hit tunes. Directed by Khemchand Prakash and with a large talented cast consisting of Kamini Kaushal, Dev Anand, Veera, Indu, Kuldip, Pran and Nawab, there appears to be every likelihood of the picture turning out to be a delicious confection about the life and love of a sentimental artist.

A NEW TYPE OF THEME

Another picture in the making at the Bombay Talkies Studios is Kamal Amarohee's "MAHAL", a story said to be based on an entierly new type of theme calculated to herald a new era in the Indian Motion Picture horizon. The cast is headed by Ashok Kumar, Madhubala, Vijaylaxmi and Kanu Roy.

"ASHA"

Produced at the Bombay Talkies Studios by Jagadish Pictures, "ASHA" is expected to provide good entertainment with its music directed by Khemchand Prakash. Shanta Kunwar and Sohan are leading the cast with the direction in the hands of Labhchand Meghanee, Bombay Talkie's artist and a poet.

"KARWAT"

Journalist's Maiden Venture

With commandable speed against trying circumstances the well-known film journalist of Lahore, Chopra has just completed "Karwat", his maiden venture which has been produced under the banner of Shree Gopal Pictures. "Karwat" is stated to be a light comedy, punctuated with pleasant music and a number of dances. The story is staged in a theatrical company, where the hero plays on the balancerod of love against two dancers.

The picture has been directed by Vedi, the finishing touches being given by Prakash.

The cast has Gita, Paro Devi, Satish in the main roles. In the supporting roles are Jeevan and Leela Mishra.

HOLLYWOOD'S CINDERELLA GIRL

Janet Leigh, Hollywood's Cinderella Girl, received a unique and almost unheard of tribute from the rest of the cast and crew when she completed her role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Words and Musics."

As the young actress finished her last scene Director Norman Taurog requested that she remain in front of the cameras for one more close-up. Then, while the soundman played a recording of "You're The Sweetest Girl In the World" another member of the crew stepped up and presented Miss Leigh with an envelope containing these words signed by every member of the crew:

"You're the sweetest girl in the world to us."

Overcome, the actress burst into tears.

She didn't know until afterwards that Director Taurog had the camera recording the whole scene so that the film may be presented to her as a permanent memento of the occasion.

INTERNATIONAL FILM

Orson Welles' film production of Shakespear's "Macbeth" at Republic Studios has turned out to be an international project. The cast itself includes players from the U.S., England Canada, Scotland, and Eire, and now Afrem Kurtz Russian-born conductor of the Houston (Texas) Symphony Orchestra has just finished directing the Republic Studio orchestra in recording the film score —which was written in Rome by Jacques Ibert, famed French Composer.

Radio

Independence Day Programme From Air Bombay

BOMBAY, August 12.

Consequent upon important All-India Broadcasts from Delhi, the programmes of AIR, Bombay, have been revised and the following is the final programme scheduled for Sunday August 15, from AIR, Bombay:

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Jana Gana Mana, 7-31 a.m. Vande Mataram, 7-35 a.m. Chaughad and Shahanai, 7-40 a.m. News in Marathi, 7-50 a.m. News in Gujarati, 8-00 a.m. News in English, 8-15 a.m. News in Hindustani, 8-30 a.m. Relay from Delhi of running commentary from the Red Fort on the flag hoisting ceremony, followed by a speech by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, 10-00 a.m. close down.

11-00 a.m. "Suhasinim" a feature in Gujarati written by Ramanlal V. Desai, 11-15 a.m. "Swatantriya Geetanjali". Bards and poets of freedom will sing to the glory of Independent India. 11-30 a.m. Independence Day Message—by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, 11-45 a.m. Air Orchestra. 12-0 p.m. Simvavalokan, 12-15 Ravishankar (Sitar Recital), 12-45 News in (M), 12-50 News in (G), 12-55 Swatantrata Ka Ek Sal, 1-10 Dilipkumar Dholakia (Gujarati Geeto), 1-15 News in (H), 1-30 News in (E), 1-40 Song of Freedom, 2-15 First Milestone, 4-20 Navbharat, 4-40 Harijan Garba, 5-0 Mohantara Talpade (Vocal music), 5-15 Gammat Jammat, 5-45 News in (K), 6-0 News in (E), 6-10 News in (H), 6-15 Mohantara Talpade, 6-45 Dilipkumar Dholakia, 7-0 Lalita Venkatraman, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Shahanai Recital, 7-30 His Excellency the Governor of Bombay talk, 7-40 Jai Hind, 8-0 News in (M), 8-15 News in (G), 8-30 Programme Relay from Delhi (broadcast to the nation by the Prime Minister in English and Hindustani followed by the Deputy Prime Minister speaking in Hindustani), 9-0 News in (E), 9-15 News in (H), 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 10-0 Swatantryachi Lokgeeten, 10-15 Swatantratanun Lokgeeto, 10-30 Air Orchestra, 10-45 Vub Sound News, 10-59 Jana Gana Mana.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-40 a.m. Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara, 5-45 p.m. Mohammad Rafi Hindustani Songs, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

8-0 p.m. Lalita Venkatraman, 8-15 G. G. Kharadkar (Violin Recital), 9-0 Susheela Tembe, 9-30 Mohammad Rafi (Hindustani Songs).

SPECIAL PROGRAMME BY BARODA

The Baroda Broadcasting Station has arranged a special programme of music, powadas, features, special orchestral processes, etc., Commencing at 7-30 a.m. with "Mangal Vadya" Shahnai by Mr. Govindrao Shinde, a feature programme "Matrubhumina-Charne" depicting the history of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the cause of our Motherland. Ballads by Mr. Gokuldas Raichura in Gujarati and by the Marathi Kumar Sahitya Mandal in Marathi will be broadcast between 8 and 8-45 a.m.

The Children's Programme will commence at 7 p.m. followed by Powadas in Marathi by Mr. R. D. Nigoskar and a feature programme "15th of August" by Mr. Gokuldas Raichura. The Baroda Radio Orchestra will present a special composition "Vijaya Nada" at 9-00 p.m.

Classical vocal music by Ustad Faiyaz Khan will be the pick item of the day. He will broadcast between 8-45 and 9-45 a.m. and 10-00 and 11-00 p.m.

FIGHTING INFLATION

Govt. Invite Industrialists And Union Leaders

NEW DELHI, August 13 (API): Six leading industrialists, six well known economists and six trade union leaders have been invited by the Government of India for consultations on the economic situation in the country. Labour leaders are expected to meet the Cabinet during the weekend while the industrialists and economists will confer with the Government later.

The scope of these discussions, it is understood, is to devise ways and means to step up production and check inflation These two issues have been dominating the attention of the Government and the public.

According to informed quarters it is considered unlikely that any new policy will be enunciated. It is pointed out that there has been no dearth of policies and announcements but the difficulty has arisen with regard to their implementation.

If, however, a fair measures of common ground is found following the discussions with individual interests, the Government may call a general conference to evolve definite measures to meet the acute economic situation.

Police Must Shed False Notions Of Prestige

BOMBAY, Saturday.—"It is high time these false notions of prestige are removed from the police force", remarked Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, this morning delivering a judgment at the Esplanade Court.

This observation was made by the Magistrate while acquitting Percy Powell who was arrested on a charge of disorderly behaviour on a public street on August 4.

Mr. Vyas added, "Many anxious attempts are being made by the Government to instil the spirit of service in the Police force, but Police officers find it difficult to forget their old ideas of prestige and authority of the past bureaucracy. For them, anybody protesting against even an evil of the authority had to be suppressed. Not so the Government of the people who want to serve the people."

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PUNJAB FILM CORPORATION'S LATEST
3rd WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee at 12-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC

ONE YEAR OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

Today's Processions, Parades, Music And Dance

BY B. P. C. C.

6 A.M. Prabhat Pheries with musical instruments carrying the National Flag to move through important thoroughfares.

7 A.M. Flag Salutations by private institutions and display of National Flags on public buildings, business houses and residential premises.

8 A.M. Central Flag Salutation at Gowalia Tank.

8-30 A.M. Laying Wreaths on the Memorial Tablet on G. T. Boarding House, Gowalia Tank.

9 A. M. Route March of volunteers in uniform from Gowalia Tank Maidan to Congress House by the following route:

Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Play House Foras Road, Golpitha, Null Bazar, C.P. Tank Road and Vithalbhai Patel Road.

10 A.M. Laying of wreaths at the foot of the 'Shaheed Stoop' especially erected in the Congress House compound and paying tributes to the unknown martyrs in the freedom struggle.

10-30 A.M. Tree planting in the Congress House Compound.

3 P.M. Procession from Azad Maidan to Chowpatty. Route of the procession: Azad Maidan (Dhobi Talao) Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, Jumma Masjid, Mangaldas Market, Crawford Market, Mohammadali Road (Bhendi Bazar), Parel Road, Pydhonie, Kalbadevi Road, East India Cotton Building, Bhuleshwar Road, C.P. Tank Road, V. P. Road, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpatty.

6 P.M. Public Meeting at Chowpatty.

The above programme will be supplemented by D.C. Cs, T.C. Cs, and other allied Congress institutions, without clashing with any of the main items in the Central Programme, by arranging independent functions of their own, such as: flag salutation, tree-planting, sammelans, spinning, etc.

SOCIALIST PARTY: 6-30 a.m. procession from Napoo Garden; 8-30 a.m. flag salutation at Indian Gymkhana ground, 9 p.m. public meeting, Napoo Garden.

AT SHIVAJI PARK

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the Socialist leader, will hoist the flag at 7-15 a.m. at Shivaji Park at a function arranged by the Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Ladies' public meeting, at Vanita Vishram, 4 p.m. Smti. Maniben Desai presiding. Speakers: Mrs Alwa, Smti Shantabai Vengsarkar, Smti. Tarabai Modak, Smti. Malinibai Kulkarni.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

Social Gathering by Vidyarthi Mandal, 4-30 p.m. Chowpatty Rd. D.-B. K. M. Jhaveri presiding.

R. M. B. HIGH SCHOOL

Unveiling of Mahatma's oil portrait by S. K. Patil and address to pupils, Parel.

NATIONAL CONGRESS, GOA

Mass meeting of Goans, Sundrabai Hall, His Worship the Mayor presiding, Hon. Sjt. Vartak to inaugurate session. Speakers: Principal Welinkar, Prof. Moraes and others. Prof. A. Lobo & party will sing national songs.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE

At Vanmali Hall, Dadar, 6-30 p.m. Speeches, music and recitations.

HUME MEMORIAL CHURCH

Under auspices of Bombay Pastors' Union, thanksgiving service of all denominations, at Hume Memorial Church, 6 p.m.

JAI HIND COLLEGE (Elphinstone College Bldg.).

Speeches and Songs in the Assembly Hall.

BHAJAN SANGEETH SANGH : Bhajans and Prayers, at Chandra Nivas, Bandra, 9 p.m

NATIONAL GUARDS

All volunteers to assemble at Azad Maidan, 7 p.m. with full uniform to attend torch light procession. Instructions will be given there.

A WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Prabhat Feri, from (Bora Bazar St.) office to Bhatia Bag, 5-45 a.m. flag salutation at 7 a m. by Sardar Pratapsingh. Procession from Ward office at 1-30 p.m., joining the Azad Maidan procession at 3 p.m.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Prabhat Feri at 6-45 a m. from Agra Road to Congress camp; Flag salutation at 8 a.m. at Congress Camp by Sri Shantilal Shah; at 8-15 a.m. public meeting at Congress Camp, road binding works 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.; mass spinning 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. at V C. Gurukul High School, Ladies' meeting, 3 p.m. at Dhanji Doshi Kanyashala; mass drill demonstrations 5 to 7 p.m., Kanyashala compound (also public meetings at Harijan Nivas, Kirol and Vikhroli.

SION-MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: President B. N. Maheshwari to give tea party to Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, 2-30 p.m. at Khalsa College, Matunga.

SANTA CRUZ TALUKA COMMITTEE: 7 a.m. procession from Podar H. School; 8 a.m. flag salutation; 8-30 a.m. public meeting, at Podar H. School; 9 p.m. mass spinning.

TARDEO TALUKA COMMITTEE: 4 p.m. a Sneh Sammelan at Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road.

CONGRESS SEVIKA DAL: 8 a.m. flag salutation, Gowalia Tank Maidan 1 p.m. opening of Gram Ddyog Store; 3 p.m. procession starts from Azad Maidan to Chowpatty.

C WARD COMMITTEE: 7 a.m. Prabhat Feri from Popatwadi; 8 a.m. flag salutation by Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, at Gazdar Park, Chira Bazar; 9 p.m. meeting at Lohar Chawl.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTE—11-0 A.M. Flag-salutation, at the Committee's Office, at the hands of Mr. Nagindas T. Master.

3-0 P.M. (1) A batch of workers with Committee's posters will join the procession organised by the B.P.C.C. starting from Azad Maidan and terminating at Choupatty.

"KISAN MAZDOOR PRAJA RAJYA"—Flag salutation and a meeting at Trinity Maidan (behind old Welington cinema, Dhobi Talao.) at 9 a.m., under the presidentship of Shri S. L. Silam.

PATHAN PROCESSION—In the procession that is to start from Azad Maidan to Chowpatty through Mohamadan localities on Independence Day under the auspices of B.P.C.C., the Inspector of Pathan Branch, Mr. Hiralal Mehra has given a call to Pathans to join the procession and express their loyalty to Government.

ISMAILIS' CELEBRATIONS—Ismaili Masalawala Sahakari Mandal Ltd,, Ismaili Co-operative General Stores, Ltd., Ismaili Grain Merchants' Association, Ltd., and Ismaili Masalawala Co-op. Housing Society, Ltd., will perform, Flag-hoisting. Hon'ble Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, presiding, at 10-45 A.M., at 74, Tandel Street, Sandhurst Road (East), Dongri, Bombay.

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION: Dr. Choithram Gidwani performing flag-hoisting at 11 a.m. at Azad Maidan.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: Society's two institutions, viz: the Children's Home, Old Jail Road, (near Sandhurst Road Rly. Station, Umarkhadi, Bombay) and the David Sassoon Industrial School, (Mahim, near Matunga, (B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station), Bombay, will be celebrating the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder will be the chief guest for the function at Umarkhadi, to be held at 8-30 a.m. and the Hon. Shri V. L. Mehta will be the chief guest for the function at the D.S.I. School at 10-45 a.m.

Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh

Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh writes: The Sangh which is a non-communal and non-political organisation appeals to all other istitutions and residents in Dadar area to render assistance in making the programme a success.

The programme for August 15 includes Flag salutation and tree planting ceremony on Shivaji Park grounds at 7-15 a. m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL's Tree-planting by Mr. Dahanukar, at Rescue Home Umerkhadi, 9-30 a.m. at Labour Camp Matunga by Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, at 11 a.m.; at Town Hall Office by Mrs Mithan Lam at 11-15 a.m.

R. M. BHATT HIGH SCHOOL: Flag salutation and tree-planting.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Celebrations at 4 p.m., at Anjuman-e-Islam High School. Bori Bunder, Seth R. Podar presiding

ST. PAUL'S HINDUSTANI CHURCH At Bellasis Road, Byculla, flag-hoisting 7-45 a.m., thanksgiving service 9-15 a.m.; tree planting 10-30 a.m.; procession of Christians to assemble at St. Paul's Hindustani Church, at 3-45 terminating at Chowpatty for public meeting 6 p.m.

MUSLIM WELFARE UNION: At Town Hall, Bandra, 4 p.m. Mr J Dave presiding.

MATUNGA GUJERATI CLUB: Prabhat Feri 6 a.m., flag salutation, 8 a.m., at King's Circle Garden by Sjt. Dinkar Desai followed by tree-planting in Khalsa College Compound; mass spinning, 9-30 a.m.; social gathering, 2-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai to be guest of honour and to distribute prizes to winner of Atta Patta tourney; student's meeting, 6 p.m. at Khalsa College, Miss Kapilla Khandwala to speak and Sardar Teja Singh to preside—Garba dance music, dialogues and a film to be shown, Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta presiding.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE: Managing Committee's meeting for celebrations, 11-30 a.m.

HIND MAHILA MANDALI: at Tejoo Kanya Building, Chinch Bunder Road, 2 p.m. Prayers.

KAISER BAUG MUSLIMS, Dongri: 9 p.m. meeting, Hon. Mr. G. L. Mehta, Dr. Gilder and others to attend.

VANITA VISHRAM: At Sandhurst Road, flag-hoisting and tree-planting by Dr. Gilder at 12-15 p.m.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS STAFF: Celebrations under presidentship of Mr. P. S. Jaini, P.M.G.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: 7-30 a.m. members' meeting.

NANAVATI ENGLISH SCHOOL: Flag salutation, mass prayer, dramatic performance in school's premises.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Luncheon at Green's 12-45 p.m., Hon. Mr. M. C. Chagla among speakers.

FREEDOM GROUP: Speeches and songs, at Cama Institute Libary Hall, Apollo St., 10-30 a.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: At C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, under presidentship of Shri K. Bajaj.

JUHU I. D. COMMITTEE: 8 a.m. flag salutation at Koli Wada; 8-30 a.m. unveiling of Mahatma's portrait, at Municipal Office, Juhu, Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil presiding.

MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA: 8 p.m. speech by Smti. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, Vidyalaya Hall, 8 p.m.

CANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: 7-30 flag salutation; 9 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman's lecture on 'Indian Independence', Anandashram Hall, Y. Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road.

SANTA CRUZ (Hasanabad) COMMITTEE: 7 a.m. procession from Bandukwala Building; 8-30 a.m. social gathering followed by decoration of locality with national flags.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: 4 p.m. unveiling of Mahatma's portrait, Hall of Gilder Tank Building, by S. K. Patil, 11 a.m. by Municipal Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts; 9-30 a.m. tree-planting in compound of Gilder Tank Building.

BOMBAY STEVEDORES & DOCK WORKERS UNION: 9 a.m. meeting at Trinity Maidan, Sri S. L. Silam presiding.

MUSLIM WELFARE UNION, Bandra: 4 p.m. Celebrations at Town Hall, Mr. J. Dave presiding.

AZAD HIND MAHILA MANDAL: G WARD PEOPLES GOODWILL ASSN: 6-30 a.m. Prabhat Feri, meeting at Mahim Municipal Park at 10 a.m.

MUSLIM SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP: Social gathering and mushaira and inauguration of free medical centre at Gulalwadi.

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MYSORE ASSOCIATION: 8 a.m. public meeting, at Bhahu Daji Road, Matunga.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL: 8-30 a.m. at Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Sjt. G. G. Morarji presiding.

LOWER COLABA SON KOLI JAMAT: 6-30 a.m. procession; flag-hoisting at 8-30 a.m.

HACK VICTORIAWALAS' ASSN. Celebrations at Belassis Road.

BLIND GIRLS AND BOYS: 4 p.m. entertainment, Hon. Health Minister to be present, also 9 a.m. unfurling and salutation at 9 a.m.

IMAMWADA WELFARE CENTRE: 11-30 a.m. flag-hoisting, by Mr. M Y. Nurie. 9-30 p.m. meeting at Gandhi Ground, opp. Bhoiwada Tank. Bandra.

OPENING OF 11 NEW LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES

The Labour Welfare Department from DeLisle Road, Bombay 11, has issued the following programme regarding the opening of 11 New 'C' Type Labour Welfare Centres in Bombay, at places mentioned below on Independence Day:—

(1). At DeLisle Road:— (a) Seva Sangh Programmes of cleaning the Chawls and making propaganda; at 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.; (b) Special issue of handwritten magazine "Kamgar," at 11-30 a.m.; (c) Variety entertainments, haldi kunku, national songs and dances. (Women Section), at 2 p.m. to 4 a.m.; (d) Wrestling bouts & physical culture competitions. at 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. (e) Bhajans; at 6 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.; (f) Drama & Dances: at 8-30 p.m. onwards

(2). At Naigaon.— (a) Inauguration of handwritten magazine (Profulla Datt presiding); 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.; (b) Variety entertainment for organisers (Women's Section); at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (c) Hari Kirtan (moral discourses) by Shahir Khadilkar; at 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

(3). At Worli:— (a) Variety entertainment programmes, dances, national songs, (Women's Section); at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (b) Drama 'Sarodaya'; at 9-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

(4). At Sewri:— (a) Kawali, Bhajan and National Songs; at 8 p.m. onwards. on 14-8-48; (b) Variety entertainment programmes including National songs, Dances (Women's Section); at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(5). At Dharavi:— (a) Powadas by Mr. Lokhande, at 9-30 to 11 a.m.; (b) Variety entertainment programmes (Women's Section), at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (c) Dances and Songs, at 4-30 to 6 p.m.

(6). At Kalachowki:— (a) Bhajan, at 11 a.m. to 12 a.m.; (b) Variety entertainment programmes (Women's Section), at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (c) Rashtriya Powada (Shahir Mungle), at 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.; (d) Prize distribution (Carrom Tournament), at 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

(7). At Prabhadevi:— (a) Bhajans, at 9 p.m. to 11 p.m (14-8-48); (b) Torch Light processions, at 11 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.; (c) Variety entertainment Programmes & Haldi Kunku (Women's Sec.), at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(8). At Ghodapdeo:— (a) Drama 'Saitani Satta', at 9-30 p.m. onwards.

(9). At Kamathipura:— (a) Balak Din, at 10-30 a.m.; (b) Elocutions Competition (Importance of 15th August 1948), at 11 a.m.; (c) Cricket Match, at 1 p.m.; (d) National Songs & Haldi Kunku (Women's Section), at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; (e) Balak Din, at 5-30 p.m.; (f) Dialogues from "Jalte Ghar", at 6-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

(10). At Love Lane:— (a) Bhajans, at 9 a.m to 12 a.m.; (b) Hututu Matches, at 4 p.m. onwards; (c) Haldi Kunku, Songs & Dances, at 2 to 4 p.m.; (d) Natika, at 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; (e) Powadas & Natak, at 10 p.m. onwards.

(11). Arthur Road Labour Welfare centre:— (a) Haldi Kunku & Garba Dancing, at . p m. to 4 p.m.; (b) Nagrik Shastra & Natak at 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

COMMON PROGRAMMES AT ALL CENTRES:— Flag Salutations at 8-30 a.m.; Tree plantation at 9 a.m.; Charkha spinning competition 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. (Women's Section).

EDUCATIONAL FILMS OF INDIA 91, WALKESHWAR ROAD

Colour and black and white cartoon film shows at 9, 10 and 11 a.m. for Children only.

Demonstration of film making between 12 noon and 1 p.m.

Demonstration of Visual education equipment between 3 and 4 p.m. and

Series of films shows on important events before and after Independence at 5, 6 and 7 p.m.

The film shows will last for 45 minutes only. Admissions to all the film shows, except those for children on the morning of the 15th August 1948, and to the demonstrations will be by passes issued by Educational Films of India For children's shows, children will be freely admitted without passes upto the capacity of the projection hall

..OTHER CITY PROGRAMMES

1. SONAWALA BUILDING, TARDEO: 6-45 a.m. Sri H. N Trivedi will unfurl the National Flag and address the meeting.

2. ABDUL REHMAN STREET: 7-30 a.m. Sri H. N. Trivedi will hoist the National Flag and address a meeting.

3. TRINITY MAIDAN, DHOBI TALAO: 9 a.m. Flag salutation by Sri S. L Silam, Sri H N Trivedi will address a meeting.

4. GRANT ROAD CORNER: 12-15 noon Sri H N Trivedi will address a meeting

5. NAGPADA TENANTS ASSOCIATION: 8-30 p.m. Flag salutation and public address by Sri H. N. Trivedi.

6. BHARATIYA UTKARSHA MANDAL, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY: 9 p.m. Public lecture by Sri H N. Trivedi.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY PROGRAMME

Programme of the Socialist Party, Bombay for the Independence Day Celebrations today (Sunday).

(1). Procession at 2 p.m. from Kamgar Maidan.
ROUTE: Kamgar Maidan, Elphinstone Bridge, Delisle Road, Byculla Bridge, Victoria Gardens Road, Parel Road, Suparibaug Road.
The procession will terminate at Kamagar Maidan.

(2). A public meeting at Kamgar Maidan at 6-30 p.m.
SPEAKERS:
1. Shri. Jayaprakash Narayan.
2. Shri. Sane Guruji.

(3). Collection of funds through sale of party tokens throughout the day.

LEST WE FORGET

The late Dr. Champakraman Pillai, one o the pioneers of Indian revolutionary movement. He stayed in Germany for over 30 years.

America's Desire To Seek India's Friendship

ANUP SINGH SAYS NEHRU IS CONSIDERED A WORLD LEADER AND ONLY HOPE IN CRITICAL TIMES

(By Our Staff Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After 22 years of almost continuous service for his motherland in the United States, Dr. Anup Singh noted author and formerly Secretary of the India League of America arrived in Bombay today from New York.

He was happy to be in free India he said on his arrival and was "deeply thrilled" to be here in time to participate in the Independence Day celebrations.

Almost immediately on his setting foot on free Indian soil, the great change that had come over the country a year ago was clearly visible, Dr. Singh remarked. The courtesy shown by policemen and customs officials here was clear indication of the change of the times.

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

Dr. Anup Singh said that the general attitude of Americans towards India was one of extreme friendliness and cordiality. They wished to maintain the same cordial relations with Pakistan too.

The American people wanted to see a free and united India. They were disappointed at the partitioning of the country. But many people still thought that the two countries might reunite soon.

Americans had recently observed in India a great deal of distrust of their intentions said Dr. Singh. They felt that this attitude was unwarranted and they resented it very much. A number of Americans who had recently visited India had told him they noticed a great deal of scepticism and mistrust in regard to the United States. Dr. H. Holmes for example expressing feeling of "extreme disappointment" over his recent visit had said that he "found it very difficult to convince Indians that America had no intention of dominating India". Edger Show had noticed a deliberate attempt to humiliate foreigners."

Dr. Singh observed that the American Press was showing much interest in Indian affairs even though a large section took undue interest in Russia and judged all issues only in relations to the Russo-American problem. The Press devoted much space to articles on Gandhiji, Nehru and Patel

"Gandhiji and Nehru were the two greatest assets we had in the United States" Dr. Singh said and added that many people looked upon Nehru as a world leader and the only hope in these critical days.

REACTION TO MAHATMA'S DEATH

Referring to American reaction to Gandhiji's death Dr. Singh said that not even when President Roosevelt died, was there such united and sincere expression of sorrow. As an example of American sympathy he narrated an incident at a memorial meeting at Washington attended by President Truman and wife and several important officials. The President remained at the meeting till the end cancelling many other engagements and later told Dr. Singh who was the organiser that he had never seen a more moving ceremony.

"The overwhelming majority of Americans do not want a war' Dr. Singh observed. "But to a small section of conservative capitalists and Catholics, Russia has become a phobia. They think that war is inevitable and therefore the best thing is to have it now before the Russians have time to consolidate her resources.".

PALESTINE SITUATION

Dr. Singh, who spent ten days in Cairo while coming, said the Arab-Jew situation in the Middle East was "tense" and everybody seemed to be conscious of only one thing, Palestine. During his stay in Cairo with his friend Dr. Syud Hossain, Indian Ambassador in Egypt, there were two bomb explosions which were presumaaly the work of certain Arabs in the city who wanted to retaliate against some Jews suspected of underground activities. A bomb explosion a few days earlier had shattered a window of the Indian Embassy building.

Arab-Jew feelings were such that in many clubs in Cairo Jew and Arab members would not sit at the same table or speak to each other.

Dr. Singh said that Mr. Azzam Pasha, Secretary of the Arab League with whom he had an interview reiterated that the Arabs would never recognise the new Jewish State even though the Big Powers did.

Arabs were very pleased with India's stand in the United Nations but Jews—both in Middle East and in America—were disappointed. Cellar the Jewish leader of America, Dr. Singh added was understood to have sent a letter to Pandit Nehru expresing his disappointment at India's attitude.

MAHARAJA AS GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Governor-Designate of Madras

Arabs Not To Break Truce

Mulki Pasha's Assurance: Glubb Pasha Denies Resignation Rumours

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter) : Glubb Pasha, British Commander of the Transjordan Arab Legion, now on his way to London, denied as "completely unfo'unded" rumours that he intended to resign when he arrived in Cairo today.

In Amman last night, the Defence Ministry said four senior British Officers had resigned from the Legion "for private reasons" but did not give their names.

Glubb Pasha said he was going to London "on duty for a fortnight". His family was with him.

It was learned in Amman today that he and Mulki Pasha, Transjordan Foreign Minister, settled the final details last night of a reorganisation of the Legion, most modern and powerful of the Arab armies in Palestine.

Important decision was reported to be the placing of the country police force under the Ministry of the Interior instead of under the Legion.

Danger of further damage to Christian and Muslim holy places in Jerusalem has increased by the Jewish refusal to order "no return fire" in the city—despite the request of Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, Mulki Pasha told Reuter in Amman today.

He added that the Arabs would not break their promise to keep the truce, even if the Jews did so, provided the Security Council acted effectively and promptly.

PLEA FOR BAN ON CATTLE SLAUGHTER.

Mr. Haridas Moolji Udeshi, honorary secretary of Shree Goraksha League Bombay in a representation addressed to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Home Member of the Government of India says: "The prosperity of India is due to its cattle yealth and this wealth will never be safeguarded so long as slaughter of dumb cattle is not prohibited. There was no protection to cattle during the last British Rule. The Britishers did not take any steps to prevent the slaughter as most of them were flesh-eaters. Now that our motherland is free and Independent the most valuable cattle wealth of India must be shared and developed by stopping the slaughter of cattle. The most essential things or human existence such a milk ghee, corn, etc. solely depend upon agriculture and agriculture can only prosper by saving cows and other cattle In short saving cattle is saving India from famine and will lead to its prosperity."

In conclusion, Mr. Udeshi appeals to the Sardar to have cattle-slaughter prohibited in commemoration of the auspicious day of India's Independence—15th August.

Madras Public Order Amending Bill

MADRAS, Aug. 14. (API.) The bill to amend the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act 1947, as it emerged from the Assembly, was passed into law by the Legislative Council (Upper House) this evening.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' BILL

BOMBAY, Aug. 14 (UPI.) A Shop Assistants' Bill seeking to replace the present Shop Assistants Act will be introduced in the Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly which is scheduled to commence on September 10, the United Press of India understands.

The Bill, which incorporates the Committee's recommendations, seeks to reduce the hours of work of the shop assistants from 8 to 7 hours and of those employed in hotels and cinema houses from 9 to 8 hours a day, laying down that all hotels and cinema houses should remain open upto 12 midnight only.

The Bill will also make the Workmen's Payment of Wages Act applicable to shop assistants, it is further understood.

London Money Market

London, Aug. 14 (Reuter). Money market houses have experienced a week of difficulty. On several occasions help had to be obtained from special buyer and in some instances privilege money was taken. Throughout the week the volume of maturing treasury bills remained small and although some of the clearing banks rendered assistance by purchase of September/October bills while another bank supplied funds on fairly large scale, Payment for new treasury bills proved difficult without special aid.

Bank of England return featured a contraction of tenandalf millions sterling in active note circulation. For the corresponding week last year the contraction was ten steling.

There was no alteration in special treasury account which made its first appearance last week.

Applications for £170 million treasury bills totalled £269,115,000 of which £170,000,000 was lalcited at the average date of tenshillings ineteen decimal one per cent.

Next week £170 fillion treasury bills will be offreed and treasury deposit receipts £70,000,000 maximum at five months.

CLOTH SHIP BACK FROM KARACHI

BOMBAY, Aug. 14. (UPI.) The steamer "Muzaffari" returned to Bombay from Karachi with the consignment of cloth to which the Bombay Customs authorities had objected, as per the understanding given by the ship's captain to the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

BURMESE CAPTAIN SENTENCED

RANGOON, Aug. 14. (UPI.) For the withdarwal of 200 bren-guns on bogus indents from the base Orddnance Depot in East Rangoon in June, 1947, Captain V. Viran, former Officer Commanding the Burmese Units in Rangoon and three Burmese have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The trial was held inside the Insein Jail and judgment pronounced on Monday last that Captain Viran and Va Niuant, the man who turned approver in the State assassinat on case, will each serve five years' jail term.

City Civil Court Judges

The Governor of Bombay has made the following appointments with effect from the 1st September 1948 :—

Mr. M. B. Honavar to be the Principal Judge, Bombay City Civil Court and Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.

Mr. Karl Jamshed Khandalawala, Bar-at-Law, to officiate as Judge Bombay City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.

Mr. Jeyshankar Manilal Shelat, Bar-at-Law, to officiate as Judge, Bombay City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.

Mr. Jayavadan Chhotalal Bhatt, Advocate, to officiate as Judge, Bombay Civil Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.

WOMAN WHO LEAPT TO LIBERTY

Will Give Evidence Before Un-American Investigation Committee

WASHINGTON, August 14 (API).—The United States Government, which has already granted asylum to Mrs. Oksana Stepanovna, 52 years old Russian school-teacher who jumped from the third storey of the Soviet consulate building in New York, today serve her with a subpoena to give evidence to the House of Representatives Committee Probing Communists activity.

Mr. Robert Stripling, Chief Investigator for the House Committee on un-American activities, said he would serve the subpoena himself. He added that Mrs. Kosenkina would be asked to tell her story to Congressmen as soon as she left hospital, where, under police guard, she declared yesterday that she had jumped from the window to escape imprisonment.

(Moscow Radio, which has not yet made any reference to Mrs. Kosenkina's leap to liberty, repeated charges last night that the United States permits anti-Soviet White Guard organisations to operate with impunity).

Earlier yesterday Washington said that Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith in Moscow had denied Foreign Minister Molotov's charges that the United States had a part in the alleged "kidnapping" of Mrs. Kosenkina. The Russians say they rescued her from a White Russian camp in New York State six days after she was to have returned to the Soviet Union.

Since the "rescue" Mrs. Kosenkina had been living at the Russian consulate.

CITY GETS OVER 43 INCHES OF RAIN SO FAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Cloudy weather, with occasional heavy showers, still continues. Total rainfall from June 1 last so far recorded at the Colaba Observatory is 44.73 inches, which is 5.46 inches below normal. According to the same source the city received 2.73 inches of rain during 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. today.

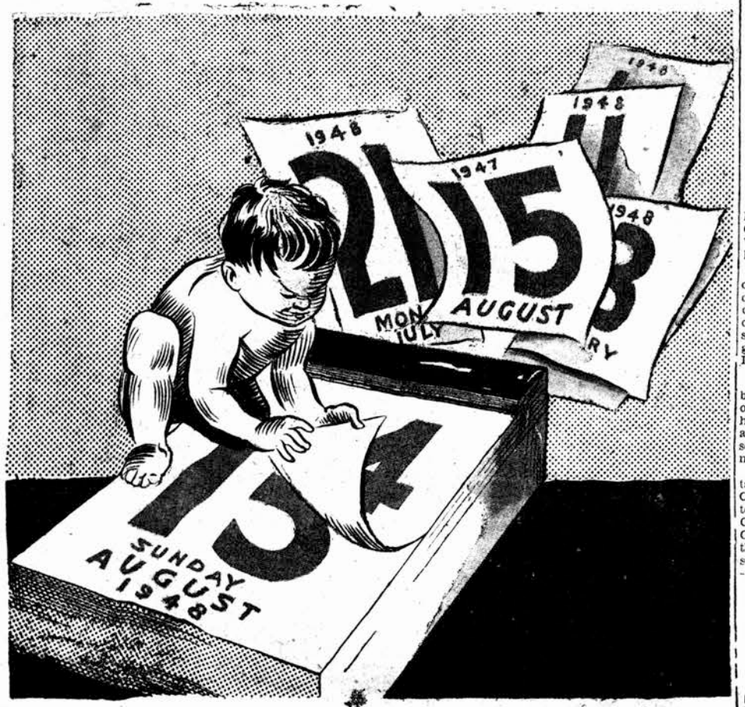
Weather experts at Santa Cruz say that frequent showers, heavy at times, and accompanied occasionally by strong winds will continue in city and suburbs during the next 36 hours. It is further stated that monsoon will strengthen in Gujarat and Saurashtra where locally heavy rain is likely during the next two to three days.

During the last 24 hours ended at 8 a.m today the Tansa lake received only 11 cents of rain. During the same period Juhu, Santa Cruz, and Tulsi and Vihar lakes received two inches of rain each.

MUSLIM SOCIAL WORKER'S GROUP'S PROGRAMME

The Muslim Social Worker's Group of Bombay will celebrate the first anniversary of India's Independence by holding a Cosmopolitan Social Gathering and Mushaira at the Group Hall. A free medical aid centre will be inaugurated at Gulalwadi, where patent medicines for the common ailments will be provided to the poor and the needy. Mr. Y. A. Calcuttawalla, will be in charge of this centre. The members and the sympathisers of the Group will hold several small cosmopolitan gatherings to foster fellow feelings.

WHAT WILL TODAY HOLD?



MOTHERLAND NEEDS MAXIMUM OUT-PUT OF WORK

Let Us Follow Gandhiji's Advice Honestly & Prayerfully Says Rajaji

"We have to overcome the impediments that still stand in the way of a better life for our people and work for a higher standard of civic sense and a higher standard of production," declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, broadcasting on the eve of Independence day.

"The Motherland wants the maximum output of work and mutual trust and honesty," he added.

The Governor-General said: "I have the privilege tonight of speaking to you, dear brothers and sisters, all over India who are listening to me. To-morrow — or rather at midnight to-day — we begin the second year of Free India. Great have been our troubles after the undertaking of Independence. Insane riots and barbarities and movements of masses of panic-striken people leaving their homes and their belongings threaten to put an end to all order and rule. Problems arising out of the partition and problems created by the sudden break of the nexus that bound the Indian states with the Central authority to whom everywhere the people turned for maintenance of social order and rule, taxed and confounded the ability of the best of our statesmen.

It is easy to be wise after the event and to say that we should have anticipated and prepared for the misfortunes and complications that followed and overwhelmed our people. But men of affairs throughout the world have not blamed us either for not having anticipated them of for the way in which our government faced them. They have complimented us on the way we handled the situation. They have paid these compliments not to flatter. They are men who have seen trouble in other parts of the world and have the experience to appreciate and to judge fairly.

FAMINE STAVED OFF

We have largely restored order. We have achieved the restoration to their homes of more than ten thousand women, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, who had been victims of the riots. We have staved famine off and we have kept industry going in spite of recurring conflicts between labour and managements.

But there is no good indulging in self-pity or self-praise. We have to overcome the impediments that still stand in the way of a better life for our people. We have to work for a higher standard of civic sense and a higher standard of production. Character must be improved all round and fruitful work should increase. The only way for progress is to make conditions which would help these two things, more honesty all-round and more work everywhere.

"GREATEST OF OUR MISFORTUNES"

The greatest of our misfortunes was the passing away of Gandhiji. Those who killed him have done the greatest injury to our country, exceeding what any other enemies of the State have done. He was snatched away from us when he was most wanted but it was God's will that some men should be so thoughtless as that, and do this grievous injury on our people. It is through severe trials that a Nation's fibre is strengthened. We have now to work and build without Gandhiji. Do we fulfil our purpose by carving statues, painting pictures, printing his effigy on stamps and notes putting wreaths on the spot where he was killed or where he was cremated? We do all this, and it may be proper, we do all this. But we should do more if our worship is not to be an empty form. Empty worship is dangerous, if it makes us feel we have done all that is due.

FOLLOW GANDHIJI'S ADVICE

We should, as far as in our power lies, do that which Gandhiji would have done, when any doubt or difficulty arises. Private individuals and officials of all grades as well as Governments should ask themselves the question, what would Gandhiji have advised if he had been alive and if we had gone to him for advice? It is not difficult for us to guess in every case the course he would have advised. Let us follow his advice honestly and prayerfully, and God will help us.

MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCY

I would ask citizens constantly to ask themselves: have we given sufficient positive help to our National Government? If the answer is doubtful, we should hasten to make up the deficiency. Let us think constructively. The old habit of opposition and intolerance of authority that was natural when we lived under foreign rule has no place now. Let us give out of love the respect to the authority and prestige of our own Government which the old Government was able to export through force and fear. We have to work hard every one in his job. Every weaver, every peasant, every trader must make up his mind to do his best, each in his own sphere, avoiding deceit, adoiding idleness. Public affairs are only the sum-total of private lives. The Motherland wants the maximum output of work and mutual trust and honesty.

DESERTERS SURRENDER

RANGOON, August 14, (Reuter): Announcing the recapture of three townlets between Rangoon and Prome 140 miles away a Burmese Government Communique on the upcountry insurrection today reported that some army deserters had surrendered saying they had been forced to desert against their will.

It was stated yesterday that 900 men had deserted from the army and planned to attack Rangoon and other places and install a military Government.

The editor of one Burmese paper was arrested today and four others were warned about publishing "alarmist reports."

CITY'S HOMAGE TO TRICOLOUR

Pledge To Consolidate Hard-Won Freedom

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONISTS MARCH PAST TILAK STATUE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

AS MIDNIGHT CHIMED IN INDIA'S SECOND YEAR OF FREEDOM TONIGHT, A SOLEMN HUSH FELL OVER BOMBAY AND GROUPS OF HER CITIZENS PAID HOMAGE TO THE TRICOLOUR AROUND WHICH THE NATION HAD LONG RALLIED IN ITS FIGHT FOR LIBERATION.

Realisation of the great task ahead of the country and grief over the void created by the passing away of Bapu cut across the anniversary of freedom celebrations which were shorn of the splendour and ebullience that distinguished the observance of the first Independence Day an year ago.

Over one thousand persons assembled in the Klieg-lighted quadrangle of the Congress House and with bowed heads took a pledge "to consolidate and strengthen our hardworn freedom so that the shadow of slavery shall never again overtake us."

Carrying torches and singing militant national songs, a procession of Congress Seva and Sevika Dal volunteers marched past Tilak's Statue at Chowparty and paraded parts of Central Bombay before they reached the Congress Houe to join in the flag-salutation ceremony and watch Mr. S. K. Patil hoist the tricolour.

A cultural programme of dance and music in the Jinnah Hall terminated 15 minutes before midnight when the large audience silently trooped to the Congress House courtyard. After the flag-salutation ceremony bands played the National Anthem.

THE PLEDGE

The Independence Day pledge read: "On this historic occasion of the first aniversary of our Independence we pledge ourselves anew for greater and more disciplined dedication to the service of the motherland. We pray to God that he may grant us the wisdom and the courage to be worthy of the great trust that the Father of the Nation has handed down to us."

Firestone of tricolour flags decked with flowers, were hung across streets in many places but the solemnity of the occasion was maintained throughout the city vividly.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIANS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nationalist Christians of the city pledged their loyity to the Indian Dominion, at a meeting held at Sabu Siddique Institute this evening, in celebration of the first anniversary of Indian Independence.

Mr. S. L. Silam, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. who presided urged the Christians to help the Congress in achieving its goal of establishing a co-operative commonwealth in the country. The Government of India, he said was anxious to a secular state in the country—a state in which every community had an honoured place. There was complete freedom of thought and action for all.

Mr. Silam called upon Christians not to distrust the major community and fearlessly co-operate with the Government in the implimentation of its constructive programme.

Mr. Jaswant Singh exhorted Christians to rise above communalism and be worthy followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

Miss Florence Sha said that Christians could play an important role as missionaries of peace, and help in building up the unity of India.

Rev. Williams said that it was high time for the Christians to show to the country that they were Indians first and Indians last.

Lord Harmsworth Dead

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Reuter): Lord Harmsworth, last of three brothers whose names are famous in the development of the modern British newspaper, died at his home here last night aged 78.

Cecil Harmsworth was a younger brother of the late Lord Northcliffe and of the First Lord Rothermere. He worked with them in bringing the "Daily Mail" forward as the prototype of the popular daily paper at the end of the last century.

U. TIN TUT RESIGNS

RANGOON, Aug 14, (Reuter): U. Tin Tut Burmese Foreign Minister, today resigned from the Cabinet to become Ispector-General of the Auxiliary Forces with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Chief Justice Chagla unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Small Causes Court on Saturday.

U. S. ARMS FOR MALAYA

Police Sweep For Communist Hide-outs

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14, (Reuter): Fifty-nine cases of American small arms arrived in Singapore from Manila today on board the 7,608-ton United States ship President Fillmore.

They were consigned to the chief Police office at Selangor, South West Malaya and were believed to have been imported by an American tin mining Company which has already brought arms in by air for the protection of European mine workers throughout the country.

The first five terrorits sentenced to death under the emergency regulations for illegal possession or arms were hanged at Kaula Lumpur this morning.

Several hundred troops and police sweeping areas about 15 miles from Kuala Lumper the Federal capital for Communist hideouts today were using mine detectors in a search for arms dumps.

Nehru And Sardar To Broadcast Today

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (A.P.I.) : The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will broadcast to the Nation from the Delhi studios of A.I.R. at 8-30 p.m. (on Aug. 15).

This will be followed by a broadcast by the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Both these broadcasts will be radiated on all transmitters of A.I.R. Delhi and will be relayed by all stations of All-India Raidio.

Earlier the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh will broadcast to the troops on 60.48 metres.

Today's Public Meeting

BOMBAY, Aug. 14, (API.) The pubite meeting in connection with the Independence Day (August 15) at 6 p.m. will take place on the Chaupathi beach as previously announced, weather permitting; otherwise, as Sir CowaJee Jehangir Hall, says an announcement by the Secretery of the B. P. C. C, tonight.

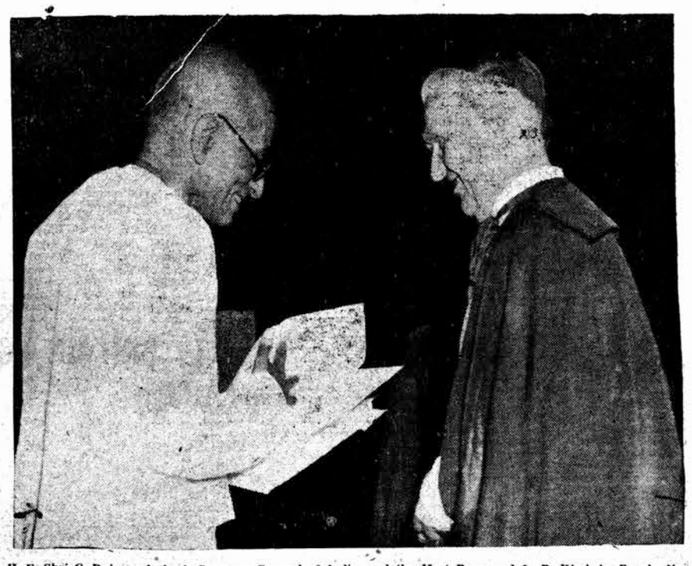
INDO-SWISS TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

NEW DELHI, Aug 14 (UPI) : The Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India and His Excellency the Swiss Minister, Dr. Armin Daeniker, to-day signed on behalf of their respective Governments a treaty of firendship and establishment between India and Switzerland.

NARIMAN ELECTED CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY LEADER

BOMBAY, August 14, (A.P.I.): Mr. K. F. Nariman member of the Congress Municipal Party in the Bombay Corporation was today elected leader of the party in the place of Mr. S. K. Patil who has resigned after holding that office for nearly five years.

PAPAL NUNCIO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS



H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, and the Most Re verend L. P. Kierkels, Papal Nuncio photographed immediately after the presentation of credentials ceremony, which took place in the Government House, New Delhi, on August 12.

Berlin Currency Problem

Brian-Robertson's Talks With Bevin

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter) : Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany, today called on Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin at the Foreign Office to discuss latest developments in the Moscow talks as far as they affect the situation in Berlin, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Sir William Strang, permanent undersecretary in charge of German affairs, took part in the conference which followed the General's unexpected summons to the British capital yesterday.

Diplomatic observers believed that Gen. Robertson has been called in to advise Mr. Bevin in particular on the Berlin currency problem and on the methods by which the Soviet mark could be issued in Berlin under Four-Power authority.

This is thought to be a key question in the present Moscow exchanges, which aim at finding a formula for removing "conditions of duress" as a preliminary for holding a wider Four-Power conference on Germany.

PRAYER MEETING AT SWARAJ HOUSE

Indian Independence Day Celebration In London

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter) Indians in London were today preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of their country's independence with week-end ceremonies beginning with a Prayer-Meeting at Swaraj House this evening and ending with a reception by the High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, on Monday evening.

Pakistanis in London will celebrate the occasion on Monday by attending a special reception by their High Commissioner, Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. Rahimtoola will make an Independence Day broadcast to Pakistan over the B.B.C. tomorrow.

Official celebration at the Indian High Commissioner's office will be the solemn hoisting of the Indian Flag tomorrow morning over India House. The ceremony, to be performed by Mr. Menon himself, will be watched by many Indians and by members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and the Duke of Palmella, Portuguese Ambassador, will speak. The High Commissioner has invited all Indians and Friends of India to the ceremony. At the same time, he has reminded them of the Indian Government's wish that there should be no celebrations of a jubilant character owing to the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Indian High Commissioner's reception at India House on Monday evening will be attended by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary and Mr. Hector Mcneil, Minister of State and by many diplomates.

In honour of the occasion, the British Broadcasting Corporation is putting on a special programme for British liteners dealing with the problems of the sub-continental and entitled "the road to independence".

THREE U. S. SHIPS' GOODWILL VISIT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (Reuter). Three American naval vessels are on their way to India and Pakistan for the first goodwill visit since those countries acquired Dominion Status, the United States Navy announced today.

The ships are due in Karachi on August 18 and will remain there until August 23 before going on to Bombay for a five day stay from August 25 to August 30. On their way from the Western Pacific, the vessels visited Singapore and Trincomalee Ceylon.

DANUBE CONFERENCE

BELGRADE, Aug. 14, (Reuter) The British and United States delegates to the Danube Conference today made a joint attack on the Soviet Draft Convention for being discriminatory against foreign shipping.

Sir Charles Peake (Britain) said the Soviet draft was "an enabling instrument sanctioning control of the river by the U.S.S.R."

He seconded the United States amendment to Article 38 dealing with the use of port facilities.

South Indians Role In Kashmir War Of Liberation

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S TRIBUTE TO MADRAS DIPLOMATS AND SOLDIERS

MADRAS, August 14, (A.P.I.): Sheikh Abdullah, premier of Kashmir in a communication to the Government of Madras pays a tribute to the gallantry of Madras soldiers.

The Kashmir Premier says: "I have been anxious for many months to convey my feelings to the people of the south. In the war in Kashmir, our brothers from the south have taken a leading part. They have fought tenaciously and valiantly and although unused to severities of a cold climate, they have held their posts on tops of high snow-covered cliffs and mountains with a courage which has won them the admiration of the whole Kashmiri people.

"Even in battles of diplomacy which have raged on the issue of Kashmir, it is southeners like Mr. "Ayyangar and Mr. Vellodi who have argued and debated for us, and I feel that nothing could better describe the oneness and unity of India than the fact that South Indians should fight the north Indians' war of liberation Let us, by joint struggle prove good the phrase "from Kashmir to Cape Comorin"—let these be the limits of the coudtry we live in".

Disillusioned Muslims Return To Kashmir

SRINAGAR, August 14, (A.P.I.): Twenty to thirty thousand Muslim subjects of the Jammu and Kashmir state who had crossed over to Pakistan during the disturbances in Jammu province in October last, have returned to their old dwellings in the border areas of Samba, Kathua, Jaishmirgarh, Suchetgarh, Chak Kana, Hamirpur, Sidhar, Manawar, Bhimber and Mirpur, says a press note issued by the Kashmir Government.

The Press Note adds: "meeting the local authorities groups of these disllusioned Muslims complained bitterly of the attitude of Pakistan authorities who had paid no heed to their requests for relief. They told the authorities that they had been induced to return to their old villages by the progressive reforms launched by the Abdullah Government."

"CEASE-FIRE" Kashmir Commission Recommendation

NEW DELHI, August 14 (A.P.I.): The United Nations Commissions simultaneously in Karachi and Delhi, this evening handed in their recommendations that each Government should order a 'cease fire' with simultaneous acceptance of certain principles for a truce to be followed by consultations with the Commission to determine the conditions under which the plebscite should be held.

Enemy Repulsed At Skardu

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (API)—A small Indian army force is keeping the enemy at bay in the Ladakh valley, west of Leh on a snow-covered feature 17,900 feet high, says today's Defence Ministry communique.

Reports from Leh indicate that the enemy has looted several villages in the Ladakh valley and is forcing Buddhist monks to work as labourers. Cows and goats belonging to local villagers are being slaughtered daily.

Our southern pickets in the Skardu area were attacked by the enemy under cover of heavy machine-gun fire. The attack was successfully repulsed by our troops, who inflicted casulties on the enemy, eight counted killed and 12 wounded. Heavy enemy fire and shelling continued on our positions in this area on Aug. 13; the enemy also fired 15 rounds from 3.7 howitzers.

Enemy building workers beyond Zojila Pass were engaged and dispersed by our patrol.

HYDERABAD IN BRITISH PRESS

High Commissioner Menon Replies To Criticisms

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail).—Hyderabad continues to be the topic of discussion in the British Press. While there is little appreciation of the Indian blockade—there is the fullest realisation even in sections that are anti-Indian, that the Nizam is not even advancing his interests by his present attitude. For Razakars there is nothing but contempt. It is recognised that whatever the Nizam may or may not do, he will have to free his State from the dangerous activities of this fanatical group if he wants peace in his State.

"The Tribune", which condemns Mr. Churchill's Hyderabad speech, as a verminous speech, says that the course of wisdom for the Nizam is to accept the inevitable as soon as possible. That he should seek to retain his full autocratic power in a Hindu State, isolated from but completely surrounded by Indian territory, says the journal, would surely be a policy of madness. Such a policy would lead to growing communal strife and economic chaos in Hyderabad itself.

He would Have Been Deposed

"The New Statesman and Nation" says that had the British still been in India and had the Nizam then worked in close concert with so blood-thirsty a communal Fascist as Kasim Razvi and defied the Central Government, undoubtedly the Nizam would have been deposed. We cannot complain, says the journal, if India wishes to do the same. The journal denies that Britain made any pledges to the Princes when they withdrew from India. "We could not have given any guarantee, even if we had so desired".

"The Recorder", which cannot be expected to have any love for progressive elements in India, publishes more than one article on Hyderabad. It describes the Nizam as the one of the most 'patriotic' princes for being faithful to Britain during the war. "On the understanding years ago," says the journal, "that the British Government would afford protection, the Nizam gave up a long strip of his coastline." The journal regrets that when the British withdrew from India they did not return the coastline to the Nizam. It calls Mr. Attlee pro-Hindu "even to the point of agreeing to the aggression of Hindu India against loyal Hyderabad." Even then it is admitted in the columns of the journal that it will be to the advantage of Hyderabad to conform to the new order. In its own interests Hyderabad cannot afford to prolong a quarrel that does it injury.

Mr. Menon Faces Press

I am glad that the High Commissioner invited the representatives of the press to meet him at the India House and discuss with him the India-Hyderabad situation. Quite a number of senior journalists turned up to take part in the discussion. It is difficult to say whether the High Commissioner was able to resolve all their doubts. But his categorical statement that India was not seeking to starve Hyderabad created a great impression. He gave facts and figures to show that medical supplies were not being withheld from Hyderabad. He went further and said that it would be a crime to starve Hyderabad. So far no military action had been taken against Hyderabad. But he could not promise that force would not be used if the use of force became necessary in the interests of law and order. Will they abstain from using troops if there were disturbances in London? Did they not take military action in cases of dock strikes? The Razakars were committing atrocities. They were attacking trains. If the authorities in Hyderabad could not restrain fanatical elements some one else would have to do that.

Gun-Running

India had no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Hyderabad. But the Government of India could permit gun-running activities between Hyderabad and other States. There were adventurers who wanted to fish in troubled waters. Hyderabad appears to have provided them fresh field for their activities. But Mr. Menon expected the British press to set their face against such activities in the interests of international peace and goodwill. He did not invite the press to be the ally of India. What he asked was that facts should be ascertained before accusations are given publicity. He readily acknowledged that of late the British press had dealt with Indian affairs objectively. He did not deny that there were sections in India who wanted India to become a Hindu State. But the people as a whole had decided that India should remain a secular State. India was a secular State and would remain so.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN U. P.

Kisans Attack Zamindars In Saharanpur: 20 Injured

LUCKNOW, August 14. (A.P.I.): Reports of agrarian trouble involving violence in Saharanpur district have been received at the headquarters of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committe. In one incident the reports stated that 20 Kisans, including two women were injured when Zamindars of Khujnar, Musail, Shapur and Nivada villages attacked them with lethal weapons. Seven kisans with serious wounds were admitted to the district hospital.

WORST FLOODS IN BRITAIN FOR 50 YEARS

ROAD AND RAIL BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY: VITAL CROPS IN EUROPE RUINED BY WORST SUMMER

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter) .: After the worst floods for 50-years, which swept before them road and rail bridges, carried away all telephone and telegraph lines and ruined crops, farmers, shopkeepers and householders in the English-Scottish border country were today attempting to count their losses as the swollen waters of five rivers receded.

Yesterday five railway bridges, carrying the main east coast express line from London to Edinburgh, were washed away, and eight stout road bridges were torn to pieces by the swirling floods as they carried ruined crops, shattered furniture and farm animals down to the sea.

Europe's worst summer for years has ruined vital crops on the continent. Heavy snowfalls, gales and torrential rain were reported from west European countries.

JINNAH 'ON A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENTS'

KARACHI, Aug. 14 (A.P.I.) : Pakistan's capital was bedecked with flags and buntings on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the birth of Pakistan. Conspicuous by its absence, however, was the blue standard of Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, who is still at Ziarat, in Baluchistan. The Pakistan flag flew over the Governor-General's House.

JINNAH'S MESSAGE

KARACHI, Aug. 13 (A.P.I.) : The Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, in his Independence Day message to the nation says:— "Citizens of Pakistan, today we are celebrating the first anniversary of our freedom. A year ago complete power was transferred to the people of Pakistan, and the Pakistan Government, under the present constitution as adapted, took over charge of the affairs of the country in its own hands. We have faced the year with courage, determination and imaginaion, and the record of our achievements has been a wonderful one in warding off the blows of the enemy, which have been so often referred to before, especially the preplanned genocide, and in pushing on with real constructive work internally. The result of our constructive and ameliorative work has gone far beyond the expectations of our best friends.

The Govenor-General concluded:— "Nature has given you everything; You have got unlimited resources. The foundations of your State have been laid, and it is now for you to build, and build as quickly and as well as you can. So go ahead and I wish you god speed

"Pakistan zindabad".

PREMIER OF ISRAEL GREETS INDIA

BOMBAY, Aug. 13. (API.) The Premier of Israel, Mr. David Ben Gurion, in a message of independence greetings received here, says that the Jewish people in Israel "look forward to friendly relations and co-operation with the Indian people."

The message was received by the editor of "India and Israel", a new monthly journal devoted to promoting friendly relations between India and Israel.

"The epic of India's successful struggle for freedom has been an inspiration to all the appressed and persecuted nations of the world", the message stated, "and we in Israel have derived special encouragement from it.

"Israel has once again returned to its home in Asia, and it will set great store by relations of mutual friendship with a nation which has given so magnificent an example."

MAHADEVBHAI'S DIARY

The first volume of "Mahadevbhaini Diary" is published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad which contains very instructive and interesting notes for the period from March 10, 1932 to 4 September 1932, when the late Mahadevbhai was in jail with Gandhiji. The author always moved with Mahatmaji fro m1917 upto his death in 1942, and during these 25 years, he took down valuable notes of Mahatmaji's correspondence, speeches interviews and utterences. It was the life ambition of the late Mahadeo Desai to be the "Boswell of the Mahatma." Thus the present volume is bound to be well received by the Gujrati reading public, as it contains valuable and useful noets of Mahatmaji's life. It is priced Rs. 4/8.

Races Postponed

POONA, Aug. 14 (API): The Stewards of R.W.I.T.C. Ltd., in a communication say: "Owing to wet weather, the Stewards of the Turf Club have resolved to postpone the third day, summer races from today, Aug. 14 to Thursday Aug. 19.

They have further resolved to cancel the fourth day, summer races, originally advertised for Thursday, Aug. 19. An extra day in lieu thereof will be held on Friday, September 3. Fresh programme for this day will be published later".

TEAR GAS USED ON BARODA STRIKERS

BARODA, August 14, (A.P.I.): The police had to use tear gas this afternoon to disperse a crowd of millworkers on strike who had gathered before the Government Secretariat and staged a demonstration.

The strikers were shouting slogans and demanding the release of 36 members of their Union who had been taken into custody in connection with the strike. They wanted to see the Minister of Labour and place before him their grievances.

CHINESE NATIONALISTS ADVANCE ON LOYANG

NANKING, August 14, (Reuter): Chinese Government troops were today reported advancing on Loyang, strategic rail city in north-west Honan Province captured by Communists some months ago.

HINDU CODE BILL TO BI POSTPONED 'SINE DIE?

Congress President Writes To India's Prime Minister

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug 13 : The Congress Party in Indian Parliament is meeting this afternoon to discuss a requisition to postpone the Hindu Code Bill "sine die", I learn from the lobies.

The Congress President Rajen Babu I further learn, has written to the Prime Minister urging upon him to postpone further consideration of the measure. Copies of this letter have been circulated to members of the Congress Party.

One "via media" suggested is to pass the bill this season but leave its enforcement to the Government formed under the new confitution.

Brisk convassing is in progress from both sides.

MALAYAN TERRORISTS HANGED

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14 (Reuter): The first five terrorists sentenced to death under the Malaya Emergency regulations for illegal possession of arms were hanged at Kuala Lumpur this morning.

Four were Chinese and one an Indonesian-Malay.

They were arrested early last month and sentenced about a fortnight ogo. dar Har Singh was entrusted with the task of protecting the left flank of his company, during an attack on an enemy-held village of Muhri Doba on the Uri front.

The enemy had allowed the advance of our company with the intention to ambush it from the rear. The enemy's intention, however, became apparent to our Platoon Commander. They were out-numbered. Jemadar Har Singh then turned round and addressed words of cheer and confidence to his men, who consisted of "ex-boys," as he calls them, who recently joined the platoon from their regimental centre. Jemadar Har Singh told them, "here is the chance for him to judge their capabilities as fighting soldiers in actual combat." This heightened the morale of the boys who took up positions and waited for the advancing enemy.

"This J. C. O. organised his platoon in such a way that he drew the enemy within a range of twenty-five yards into the 'killing ground" which he had selected. The enemy, taken completely by surprise, faced a volley of rifle, machine gun and grenade fire and twenty-five of the enemy were killed instantaneously and several were wounded. Swooping down with fixed bayonets Jemadar Har Singh's platoon captured three prisoners including the Commanding Officer of the party" continues the citation. "But for the timely action of Jemadar Har Singh's platoon, the fighting patrol would have suffered very heavily", concludes the citation.

FRENCH CAPTAIN WINS EQUESTRIAN EVENT

ALDERSHOT, Aug. 13. (Reuter).. Prince Bernard of the Netherlands and Princess Juliana were among the spectators who saw Captain Bernard Chevallier of France clear the 12 j mps at Aldershot today without a fault to become individual Champion in the three-day Equestrian Event of the Odympic Games.

Seven other competitors among the 33 survivors also had a clear round in the jumping competition but Cheval-

Stop Press

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

NEW DELHI, August 14, (A.P.I.): President Truman has today sent the following message to Mr. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari,, Governor-General of India. "On this occasion of the first anniversary of India's entrance into the world communty of independent nations I wish to express to Your Excellency my personal congratulations and best wishes and those of the people of the United States."

NEW DELHI REACTION TO "CEASE FIRE"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14, (A.P.I.): No authoritative indication of Government of India's reaction to U. N. Commission's "cease fire" proposal is expected till Monday. Informed quarters here however, were sceptical whether the proposal would be accepted.

LINDWALL DISMISSES ENGLAND FOR PALTRY 52

Australia Replies With 153 For 2: Bradman 0

LONDON, August 14, (Reuter): Batting first on what appeared to be an easy paced wicket at the Oval on the first day of the last Test match against Australia, England were all out for a paltry 52 in their first innings. Hutton, England's opening batsman was the only batsman to reach double figures, scoring 30 before being the last man to be dismissed. The honours of this innings go undoubtedly to pace bowler Lindwall who captured six wickets for 20 runs in 16.1 overs. His analysis after lunch read as 8.1/4/8/5.

England's team was as follows: Yardley, Edrich, Dewes, Hutton, Compton, Hollies, Watkins, Crapp, Evans, Bedser and Young with Simpson as twelfth man.

The Australian team was: Bradman, Hassett, Barnes, Morris, Miller, Loxton, Harvey, Tallon, Ring, Lindwall and Johnston with Johnson as twelfth man.

England's team arrived early and before the Australians had put in an appearance a Rolls Royce carrying Field Marshal Lord Montgomery drove through the Hobbs Gate.

When Yardley won the toss—Bradman called wrongly—it was the fourth time in the present series he had been successful and he batted first on a pitch, which because of the limited preparation and the soft nature of the turf, might cut up badly after a day or two.

Yardley's decision for Dewes to open England's innings with Hutton was the general expectation, but the young left-hander was out in Miller's second over. He was inside the ball as he played a half-cock stroke and back went his middle stump.

About 15,000 people saw this depressing start, but hundreds more were streaming in all the time.

Australia's attack looked more purposeful than for some time; and the batsmen faced an increased threat in the return of Barnes in his "suicide" position, five yards from the bat.

Australia gained two more quick success, the first coming when Johnston relieved Miller with the score at nine. Hutton took a single off Johnston's first ball, but his next, short of a true length, Edrich hit direct into Hassett's hands, fielding at square leg.

Compton was out in almost the same manner as his county colleague, for he tried a mighty hook off Lindwall and it went straight to Morris at short square leg.

These Australian success were a surprise and the wicket was in no way to blame.

It was an achievement for any bowler to make the ball lift more than stump high although Compton had received one from Lindwall shoulder high which caused him to drop his bat. Hutton continued to hold on, but he lost another partner when Crapp was caught before he had opened his account and four wickets were down for 23 runs.

Crapp had been patiently defending his stumps for twenty minutes and then Miller having relieved Lindwall enticed him into chasing an outswinger.

Crapp snicked the ball and Tallon diving to first slips position took a brilliant catch a foot from the ground.

Miller had then taken two wickets for only three runs in six overs.

Yardley joined Hutton and remained there until lunch when the score was 29 for four in 26 overs which had been bowled during the 90 minutes play. It had been a dismal morning for England but Hutton's batting was an intense relief.

The sorry tale contained few bright passages for England. Evans made only a single before playing on to an extra fast ball from Lindwall, and Bedser met the ball only once with his new bat before his stumps were shattered by the last ball of the same over.

When Bedser was out, eight wickets were down for 45 and at that point Lindwall's analysis read 14/5/15/4.

Despite the soft turf, Lindwall managed to make the ball go through quickly, and rarely did he depart from perfect length, except when he exploited the bumper.

In the next over Lindwall took his fifth wicket of the innings by clean bowling Young the fourth man to be dismissed without scoring

Hutton raised a cheer by straight driving Lindwall for the first four of the innings which took the score to 52, out that ended the scoring

After Hollies got through a maiden over by Johnston, Hutton tried a leg side deflection off Lindwall, but tallon, standing well back, dived across and held a great catch inches from the turf

England's innings of 52 was their lowest ever against Australia in this country and their second lowest in history. The only worse performance in 153 tests was 45 at Sydney in 1886-87.

Magnificent bowling by Lindwall kept the batsmen on tenterhooks throughout the innings. After lunch, his figures were 8.1/4/8/5 and altogether he took six for 20 in 16.1 overs.

Australia sent down 42 overs in England's innings which lasted two and a half hours.

The crowd had grown to nearly 30,000 when Morris and Barnes began Australia's innings.

While Bedser looked reasonably difficult, the left-hander, Watkins, showed little sign of being the opening bowler England so badly needs. He frequently pitched short and Morris and Barnes thoroughly enjoyed themselves in making repeated hook strokes, some of which were prevented from going to the boundary only by the ability of Compton and Hutton in the outfield.

Young managed to turn the ball, but the spin took effect slowly and neither batsmen looked troubled.

The England total was passed before the tea interval with both Barnes and Morris looking well set for a big score.

In a comfortable position, Australia's opening pair after tea started to build up their score against the spin bowling of Hollies and Young.

Under a hot sun the pitch began to dry more quickly and occasionally Young and Hollies turned the ball sharply but Barnes and Morris were watchful.

The partnership reached 100 in ten minutes under two hours and 117 was on the board before England gained her first success.

Barnes just touched a leg break from Hollies and was smartly caught behind the wicket by Evans.

Bradman, playing in his last Test match, was given a tremendous reception by the crowd who cheered him all the way to the wicket. They received a shock for he was clean bowled by the second ball he received from Hollies without addition to the score.

When Bradman arrived at the wicket Yardley shook him by the hand and three cheers from the England team followed.

Bradman obviously affected by this warm reception was bowled by the second ball he received. He safely played the first ball from Hollies but the next was a googly which completely beat him.

His downfall brought the crowd to their feet and Hollies was given a big hand by the spectators.

The ball was turning a good deal but Hassett remained with Morris until the close when Australia, with two men out for 153, were 101 runs ahead.

The Scoreboard

ENGLAND (FIRST INNINGS)

Hutton c Tallon b Lindwall	30
Dewis b Miller	1
Edrich c Hassett b Johnston	3
Compton c Morris b Lindwall	4
Crapp c Tallon b Miller	0
Yardley b Lindwall	7
Watkins ibw b Johnston	0
Evans b Lindwall	1
Bedser b Lindwall	0
Young b Lindwall	0
Hollies not out	0
Extras	6
Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	16.1	5	20	6
Miller	8	5	5	2
Johnston	16	4	20	2
Loxton	2	1	1	0

AUSTRALIA (FIRST INNINGS)

Barnes c Evans b Hollies	61
Morris batting	77
Bradman b Hollies	0
Hassett batting	10
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wickets)	153

TRAGEDY AT OLYMPICS

Czech Girl Dies of Poliomyelitis

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter)—Twentythree-year-old Elishku Misakova, member of the winning Czechoslovak Women's Olympic Gymnastic team, died in hospital last night from poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) after being in an iron lung for several days.

Elishku, who worked as a secretary in Prague, was understood to have brought the infection to London with her.

The dead girl's sister, Miss M. Misakova, performed with the team this morning when, with tears in their eyes, they gave a dtmonstration with the other winning teams. They had previously asked to be excused from the demonstration, but in order not to disappoint the thousands who had come to see them agreed to go on with the performance.

The Czechoslovak team has won tremendous admiration for the way in which they kept up their spirits and performed so brilliantly in yesterday's competitions.

EC & Risc Win Inter-Collegiate Championship

MISS PHANSALKAR AND DESAI WIN TWO TITLES EACH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A capacity crowd saw the finals of the inter-collegiate badminton championships at the Elphinstone College courts this afternoon when all the three finals resulted in convincing wins for the Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science.

In the first match of the day Ramesh Desai retained the title which he has been holding for the past two years by accounting for Nerurkar of the Ruia College. Both the players started very shakily but Desai soon settled down and then outwitted his opponent with some clever badminton which gave Nerurkar of the Ruia college hardly any chance of winning the match Utilising the toss and the cross-court drop, he nonplussed an adversary who was repeatedly caught on the wrong foot

In the finals of the ladies singles event Miss S Phansalkar of the Elphinstone College got the second singles title for her college by accounting for the holder Miss Nigudkar In the finals Thoroughly in keeping with the excellant form she has displayed in this tournament Miss Phansalkar bagged the first game without much difficulty In the second Miss Nigudkar exploited the weakness of her opponent and followed up every drop with a neat lob. This policy paid rich dividens as she succeeded in winning that game at the cost of but five points. In the decider some clever badminton by the Elphinstonian helped to put paid to the hopes of the Ruiaites of winning the championship.

The mixed doubles final started off as though the Ruia College intended to avenge the two previous defeats of the evening and Miss Oak and Nerurkar sprang to an almost decisive lead of 14-6. The remaining point which would have given them the game, however eluded them as Desai and his partner put courage into their efforts and levelled the scores at 14-all. Over the extra points as well as in the next game there was little doubt as to the ultimate result of the match.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

E. C. & R. I. Sc. 'A' (R. D. Desai) beat Ruia 'A' (S. S. Nerurkar) 15-13, 15-6

LADIES' SINGLES (FINAL)

E. C. & R. I. Sc. 'A' (Miss S. S. Phansalkar) Beat Ruia 'A' Miss S. Nigudkar) 11-3, 5-11 11-6

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL)

E. C. & R. I. Sc. 'A' (Miss S. S. Phansalkar and R. D. Desai) beat Ruia 'B' (Miss Oak and S. S. Nerurkar) 17-15, 15-8.

Independence Day In Kalyan

From Our Correspondent
KALYAN, Aug. 10.

The Kalyan City Congress Committee has fixed the following programme for the celebration of the First Anniversary of the Indian Independence on the 15th inst.

6 a.m. Prabhtat Pheri and Route March by the Home Guards.
8 a.m. Flag Satutation at Mamlatdar's Office and Salute and Parade by the Police and Home Guards.
8-30 a.m. Flag Salutation as Shiwaji Chowk by the citizens of Kalyan.
9 a.m. Plantation of trees in the Kalyan Municipal Gardens and other places.
10 a.m. Unveiling of Gandhiji's Portrait in the Municipal Council Hall Kalyan
2 p.m. Spinning at Dr. Phadke's Building.
3 p.m. Competition for Best Body Building. Candidates who wish to take part in this competition are requested to give their names to the Secretary, Kalyan City Congress Committee before 14th August 1948.
6 pm. Public meeting at Kalyan Municipal Council Hall, and also prize distribution to the winners in the above competition.

CONGRESS TRAINING CLASS

The Congress Training Class shall start working from today (Independence Day). The inauguration will be done in the People's Hall at 11 a.m. by Sjt. S. K. Patil

The class will be held in the Gokhale Education Society High School Building on Vithalbhai Patel Road, opposite to People's Hall, Congress House. The course will cover six months. Admission shall be open upto 31st August 1948 when regular examination courses shall start. The first fortnight shall be utilised in giving the students a general knowledge about the present situation of the country with special reference to the working of the Congress organisation. Regular examination subjects shall start for 1st of Sept. Examination will be held in the 1st week or March 1949 after the completion of the course.

There are 32 topics included in the syllabus to cover Politics Economics, Civics Social Service Gandhian Ideology & programme in comparison with other ideologies. The time of the class shall be in the evening from 6.30 onwards and it will be held daily or on alternate days according to the convenience of the students and lectures. As most of the lecturers cannot express themselves in Hindustani, we have been compelled to accept English as the medium of the lectures. It is, therefore, requested that only those who can understand English should seek entrance to the class.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE: A Public Reception will be held under the auspices of Bohra Youth League and Young Muslim Brotherhood to Hon. Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, Minister of Civil Supply, at 247, Ripon Road, Mahomedali Tajbhoy's Hall at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) After the reception, a public meeting will be held at 9-15 p.m. at the Hasseni Baug, Ripon Road, under the auspices of Mahfile Afzale Pagambari.

LABOUR WELFARE DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONS:

The Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay, has arranged a series of functions for Independence Day. Common features for all the eleven Labour centres, are, flag hoisting at 12 midnight of 14-15 flag salutation at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, tree plantation at nine and charkha spinning competition at one'o clock for the women's section.

Some of the interesting items arranged at some of the centres are the cleaning of the chawls, Kawali, Bhajans, dramas, powadas, torchlight processions, elocution competitions, hututu matches, natikas, wrestling bouts, and physical culture displays.

Dr. Naravare and Mr. P. K. Savant are scheduled to open two new type "C" Labour Welfare centres, at Jacob Circle and Chinchpokli respectively

SHARE BAZAR STAFF UNION: Flag Salutation at 7-0 a.m. on 15-8-48 on the Fourth Floor Terrace of the Stock Exchange New Bldg. in cooperation with Board. Everybody is cordially invited to be present.

A procession will be taken out by the Share Bazar Staff Union Members at 2-30 p.m. at Dhobi Talao to join the general procession to start from Azad Maidan.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful match for a young bachelor. Salary Rs. 1,000/-. correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar, Delhi. 1028

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For qualifying as professional Doctor apply atonce for necessary Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics, with right to practice. Registrar, Vocational, University, Amritsar. (9082)

SOCIAL

If you want Personal Friends apply personally The Universal League of Introduction, 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. (9373)

Social-Circle Either Sex Introductions. Particulars 0/5/0. Write Miss Deshpande. Post Box 4014 Bombay 1. (9361)

Kith-Kins Club Social Both Sex Friends. Prospectus 0/3/0. Write: Miss Premlata, Post Box 563 Poona. (9361)

Seeking a Yogi, excellent reward for someone, who could help me, contact a Yogi. Serious illness. Urgent. Write to: Lula Vossos, Box 492, MT. Shasta, California, U.S.A. 1027

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Competitive Examinations — Thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition of "A Manual of General Knowledge and Office Compendium" by Tripurari Saran of U.P. Secretariat is available. It contains innumerable subjects on general knowledge including precis and drafting and questions and answers of past examinations. Highly spoken of Pages 950, Price Rs. 10 T. S. Srivastava, 71, Molviganj, Lucknow. (9367)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Printers' roller-casting apparatus Gelotex melts and casts nice rollers; protects composition; simple and sturdy. 30 lbs. capacity Rs. 125/-. Indo-Europa Trading Co., 9, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay. (9374)

New York Cotton Quiet On Anticipation Of Hedge Selling

Wall Street Operators Cautious Watching Moscow Development

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

COTTON: The early losses reflected week-end liquidation and hedges. Prices later steadied on mill buying and covering probably based on technical and loan cushion influences. Sagging tendencies again developed however due to lack of followup buying, emphasis on the bearish supply outlook and further mill curtailment reports. Occasional feeble rallies occurred during late dealings with confidence lacking in view of absence of bullish incentive. The large crop prospects and anticipatory increase in hedges meanwhile continued the main influences. The market closed barely steady. Sales are estimated at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Aug. 13.

October	31.16—14
October Highest	31.30—
October Lowest	31.16—14
December	31.21—12
March	31.15—10
May	30.90—10
July	30.09—15
Middling Spot	32.28—29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Aug. 13.

October	31.08—10
December	31.14—10
March	31.08—11
May	30.88—07
Middling Spot	31.20—

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Stocks were fractionally irregular due to extreme caution in view of newless Moscow conferences and week-end uncertainties. The raising of the Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rates to 1-1/2 per cent—adding another move to Government's tightening credit policy—had little effect since the action was previously anticipated. Gains were in slight majority including selected steels, farm implements, aircrafts, department stores, meat-packings, motors and rails. The averages were Industrials 179.75 and rails 59.14. A preweek-end lethargy descended upon the market in late dealings as the ticker tape virtually dawdled in slowest trading in 1948. While most issues fluctuated narrowly around the noon levels, selected rails, oils, motors, and minings dipped fractionally. Motors were not affected by reports of the steady production in face of continuing supplier strikes while oils apparently saved for future reference some further good earnings and the optimistic industry outlook. No material change developed in final dealings. The Market closed barely steady with the composite average rate slightly lower.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-1/8
Sinclair Oil	26-5/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	46
General Electric Co.	38
General Motors	62
Ingersol Rand	76-1/2
International Nickel	30-1/4
National City Bank of New York	38-1/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-1/4
Texas Corporation	57-7/8
Union Carbide New Stock	40-1/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	46
U. S.. Steel Corporation Common	76-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	20-3/8

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Grains displayed a firm undertone early with buying in wheat by cash interests and flour mills. This was due to the higher cash value in the South-West late yesterday and reports of export flour bookings to India, Italy and the marketing administration. The continued good demand for cash maize and light country offerings aided this grain but advances continued to attract profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.

September 2.24.
December 2.27-1/8.
May 2.22-3/8.
July 2.09-5/8.

WORTH STREET TRADING RAGAINING STABILITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, (U. P. A.): Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market appeared to regain a measure of stability today with garment trade inquiry for finished goods and bag trade demand for sheetings and osnaburgs.

Converters said that business was still not brisk but scattered sales were going through to dress trade and other processors.

The refusal of mills to listen to lower bids appears to have convinced buyers that there is little chance for an immediate downward readjustment.

NEW YORK SILVER QUOTED AT 72-3/4 CENTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, (U. P. A.): Trade circles reported that the price of silver had dropped 1-7/8 points to 72-3/4 cents per ounce after nine months of constancy. They added the demand for the metal continues to be good but the supply recently had been augmented by scrap return on the part of buyers.

Trade sources contended there was no decrease in demand. They said that business is expected to be good within the next few months. There is no further price change anticipated, according to market officials.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, (U. P. A.): On the New York market today, black pepper closed 200 higher with no sales reported. Potential buyers in the contract market bid up to the daily limit without attracting offerings because of the influence of the firmer trend in the domestic spot market and Bombay.

Closing prices included:

September	68 bid.
October	67 bid.
December	67 bid.
January	61 bid.
March	58 nom.
May	57 nom.
July	56 nom.

In the ready section, black pepper was quoted at 70 cents and white muntok at 74 cents nom.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Aug. 14.

To-day being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1615, while Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1035.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Board of the E.I.C.A. had long discussion yesterday about the present state of cotton as in the absence of trading in new crop months, demoralisation has set in. It was suggested that trading new crop months should begin on the existing rules. But this was negatived as Pakistan cotton is tenderable under the present terms of the Hedge contract and now Pakistan being a foreign country, it is not possible to include Pakistan cotton for tenders against hedge contract. It was decided to inform the Government of the acute situation which was done by telegrams.

The market opened at Rs. 568 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 563 under increased selling. At this level there was fairly extensive short covering and September delivery advanced at Rs. 571.

Later on there was further support which hardened September at Rs. 573 and the session closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 572

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 14.

After a long spell of uninteresting and dull sessions, the Bombay Bullion Exchange displayed lively conditions to-day. It was a settlement day for Teji-Mandi declaration of Forward Gold contracts. Both buyers and sellers were making great efforts to bring down the market in their own favour, but prices did not move beyond routine changes and at last Teji-Mandi was settled at the rate of Rs. 112-6-6 for the current settlement.

Forward Silver market opened at Rs. 175-15 and declined at Rs. 175-8 under moderate liquidation, but thereafter steadied at Rs. 175-12 on scattered short covering. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas 8 at Rs. 176-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-5 and steadily improved at Rs. 112-9 and steadied at Rs. 112-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-6. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	176 10
Forward Silver	175 7 0
Ready Gold	113 5 0
Forward Gold	112 5 0
Sovereigns	

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The produce market was again quiet today. Trading in new crop Groundnuts for December-January started at Rs. 30 and later prices declined at Rs. 29/6. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Khandesh quality ..	32	8	0
Coromandal ready ...	32	0	0
Bold	31	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	30	8	0
..September	..		
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	2	0
September	27	10	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready receipt	18	14	0
Groundnut September	18	14	0
Groundnut October ..	18	10	0
Groundnut November ...	17	12	0
Groundnut December ...	17	8	0
Linseed Oil	18	6	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseeds Commercial quality	16	80	

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Tata Ordinary 312/8 Tata Deferred 1620 Indian Iron 2512 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 2110 Bombay Deying 1030 Central India 280 Gokak 307 Kohinoor 306 Simplex 198 Swadeshi 308 Tata Power 1630 Associated Cement 166 Belapur 274 Bombay Burma (Old) 421/4 Scindia 26/1 Central Bank 89 New India 65/8 Tata 2nd Pref. 140.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 13.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-15/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	119
National Bank of India	34-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4.85.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Aug 13.

Australian Wheat bulk 109.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Silver: Spot 45d., Forward 45d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 919 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 337.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED a Head Mechanical Draughtsman in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.

The Grade of the post is Rs. 170-10-270 and is subject to revision.

The candidate should possess a recognised diploma and must have completed a course of apprenticeship in a Railway Workshop and have sufficient Railway Mechanical drawing and designing experience.

A degree in Mechanical Engineering will be an additional qualification.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned by the 25th August, 1948.

P. R. AGARWAL,
B.Ss. (Eng.), M.I.E.,
M.I.L.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Jodhpur Railway,
Jodhpur.
(1054)

Free 15-8-48 Free

To Readers of Chronicle Weekly Truth in palm and Horoscope.

Skeleton Reading for Swaraj Day Occasion by Pegasus—Palmist Plus Astrologer. Send Horoscopes and Palm Impressions or time, date and place of birth. Pegasus P.B. 852, Perambur, MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SUNDAY the 15th August 1948 the undermentioned roads will be closed to vehicular traffic (except buses and tram cars) between the hours mentioned against the roads, in connection with the Route March of the Combined Services in celebration of 'Independence Day.'

Jamshedji Tata Road, Eros Roundabout, Churchgate Street, Flora Fountain.	11 a.m. — 11-15 a.m.
Hornby Road, Palton Road, Mohamedalli Road.	11-15 a.m. — 11-45 a.m.
Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Victoria Gardens Road.	11-45 a.m. — 12-15 p.m.
Parel Road, Supari Baug Road.	12-15 p.m. — 1-0 p.m.
Vincent Road, Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamshedji Road, Keluskar Road.	1-0 p.m. — 2-0 p.m.

No cross traffic will be permitted on these roads.

Persons residing in the North of the City are requested to use other roads if they wish to proceed to the Fort.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

(Sd.) J. S. BHARUCHA
Commissioner of Police

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 14th August 1948. (1065)

15 RED SHIRTS KILLED AND 50 WOUNDED

Sequel To Police Firing In Mardan District

PESHAWAR August 13, (A.P.I.): Fifteen persons were killed and 50 wounded when the police opened fire on a crowd of Red Shirts in Babra Village Charsadda Tehsil Mardan District says a press communique issued by the North-West Frontier Government yesterday.

The communique states: "A very large crowd of Red Shirts many of whom were armed came together from all parts of Charsadda Tehsil in Mardan District to hold a demonstration near Babra Vilage in Charsadda today despite the ban on public meetings and processions which had been imposed since August 5. The Provincial Government was aware of the intended demonstration and its secret planning.

"The mob collected in a large open maidan and the Assistant Commissioner was going to appeal to the crowd fired a pistol at him. This was and, soon after, someone from the crowd ired a pistol at him. This was the signal for other shots being fired and stones thrown at the police.

"The crowd then advanced towards the police in a very excited way, and it appeared to the officer in charge that the police force would be overwhelmed if no immediate defensive action was taken. Thereupon the police were ordered to open fire.

Later on a combout of the Bbra crowd began to disperse into the village and the neighbouring jungle. The casualties among the crowd were approximately 15 killed and 50 wounded.

"Later on, a combat of the Babra village was carried out with the assistance of the military who had been asked to stand by and a number of firearms were recovered. The situation is now fully under control."

Ghaffar Khan's Son's Property Confiscated

PESHAWAR, Aug. 14, (A.P.I.): The Government of the North-West Frontier Province has confiscated the property of Khan Abdul Wali Khan and Khan Abdul Ghani Khan, two sons of Khan ABdul Ghaffar Khan under section 10 of the N.W.F.P. Public Safety Ordinance.

The order of confiscation does not apply to their residential property.

"INDIA EVENING" IN MOSCOW

A special "India Evening" organised by the All-Soviet Society for Cultural Relation with foreign countries with the assistance of Indian Embassy Staff gave an opportunity to Moscow's intelligentsia to a have close inslight into Indian cultural inheritance. The picture shows Indian Ambassador with a distiguished guest.

Doolittle Raider Going To Japan As Missionary

SALEM, Oregon, (UPA) : Jacob DeShazer, 35, who "talked with God" while locked in a Japanese prison cell after taking part in the first air raid on Tokyo, will return to the Orient this fall as a Christian missionary.

The former bombardier with Lt. General Jimmy Doolittle's raiders vowed to return to Japan in the cloth of the clergy while he was in solitary confinement.

"It was after I talked with God," he explained when he returned to the United States at the war's end, "that I decided to become a missionary. It was just as if he was in my cell and sitting beside me. He was talking to me in plain, understandable language."

DeShazer and his wife, Florence, were graduated from Seattle-Pacific College recently. They will be Free Methodist missionaries. With their baby son, Paul, they will leave for Japan in November.

Meanwhile, DeShazer is in Ohio, conducting a series of church meetings for the Bible Meditation League.

DeShazer said he hated the Japanese when he flew in the Doolittle raid.

"I don't hate them any more.... God has given me new spiritual eyes," he said When DeShazer returned to the United States, he told his mother: "I want to serve my Lord. The Japanese didn't understand. It's up to us who understand the real meaning of decency to show them the way."

He was 30 when he flew in the Tokyo raid. His B-25 was the last bomber to take off from the aircraft carrier Hornet on April 18, 1942.

He bailed out over China in a heavy fog after his plane ran out of gas. He landed on a graveyard and Japanese disguised as Chinese captured him and a companion.

He was taken to Tokyo for questioning, sentenced to life imprisonment and then was transferred to Shanghai's notorious "Bridge House" prison. Japanese guards beat his head with a bamboo cane one time for an hour and a half while making him kneel at their feet. He was one of the more fortunate Doolittle raiders Some were beheaded.

Forty-one months after his capture, Strategic Service parachutists freed him from a filthy prison camp near Peiping.

"It must not happen again. he told his mother.

Aeronautical Society Formed In Delhi

NEW DELHI August 14, (A.P.I.-: A meeting of scientists engineers and prominent airline officals held nere recently formed a Socety called the Aeronautical Society of India with the main object of promoting the adcancement and diffusion of knowledge of the aeronautical sciences and aircraft engineering and the elevation of the aeronautical profession

Mr. N. C. Ghosh, Director General of Civil Aviation in India was unanimously elected as President of the w Society

Cultural And Art Treasures

Roerich Pact For Protection In War

BOMBAY, Aug. 13 (A.P.I.) : The Government of India has signified their approval to the International Roerich Pact for the preservation and protection of cultural and artistic treasures throughout the world, M. Svetoslov Roerich, a member of the committee for the Roerich Pact in India, stated here tonight.

Evolved by the artist Nocholas Roerich, the pact is designed to render inviolable all treasures of art and culture, all national monuments as well as educational and scientific institutions in times of war or civil strife. This pact has been ratified by twenty nations, including the United States of America and approved and recommended for adoption by thirtyfive nations.

It makes use of the symbol of three red spheres inscribed within a red circle (very much in the manner of the red cross) to designate any protected area containing national cultural monuments.

M. Roerich said: "I have just received news from Delhi from Mr. Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India that the Government have approved the Roerich Pact and that I can release the news immediately".

In their draft preamble which M. Roerich released to the Associated Press of India tonight, the Government of India are quoted to adhere to the principles "as laid down in the original four articles of the said pact (the Roerich Pact'„ and implement their "adherence by suitable legislation and by the creation of a body to supervise the practical application and working of the pact".

The Committee for the pact in India includes among others: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Sir C V. Raman, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Smti Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Shetty, Sir S. S. Bhatnagar and Svetoslov Roerich.

'JANATA' EDITOR ARRESTED

Alleged Connection With Orissa States' Movement

CUTTACK, Aug. 14 (A.P.I.) : Mr. Surendra Mohanti, editor of the Oriya weekly 'Janata' has been arrested under the Orissa Maintenance of Public Order Act for alleged activities in connection with the Eastern States' Union movement.

Malwa Postal Workers Union Leader's Hunger Strike

UJJAIN, August 14 (UPI) : Today the 24th day of the hungerstrike of Shree Kanayalal Vaidya, President of the Gwalior Postal Workers' Union for Malwa Division, who has taken to this recourse to seek the redressal of the grievances and demands of postal employees in the Divisi His condition is said to be serious.

The Hungerstrike Committee has sent a telegram to the Communication Minister, Madhyabharat Union, appealing to him to concede the "reasonable demands" of Shree Vaidya. Telegrams have also been sent to Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr Rajendra Prasad and the Rajpramukh of Madhyabharat Union appealing for their immediate intervention in the matter.

Skymaster Crashes

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (Reuter) : An American skymaster cargo plane engaged in the Berlin aircraft crashed on landing at Tempelhof airfield here this morning

The plane burst into flames, but it is not yet known whether there were any casualties.

Jaora State Joins Madhyabharat Union

INDORE, Aug. 13 (UPI) : The Nawab of Jaora signed the Covenant of the Madhya Bharat Union after an investiture ceremony held at Jaora conferring upon him full powers as the Ruler of the State.

Jaora was the last State to join the Madhya Bharat Union. It might be mentioned here that the State could not join the Union when it was formed, as the question of succession to the "Gadi" had not been decided till then.

Mr. C S. Venketachar, Regional Commissioner for Madhya Bharat, attended the function as the representative of the States ministry, Government of India.

International Co-operative Congress

The International Co-Operative Congress is meeting for the first time since 1939 (outbreak of the 2nd Great World War) in the next month at Prague where all Co-operators of international fame are meeting to discuss the various phases of the Co-operative Movement Emerging out of defendency she has many problems to tackle especially of cloth and foodgrains. The delegates Messrs. Qaji, Varde and Patel will surely look into the matter and take advantage of the co-operative movement which promises to stand in good stead

SIMLA, Aug. 13 (A. P. I.) : Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier East Punjab, in a message on the first anniversary of independence called upon people to close up their ranks strike for unity which was th only solution of freeing the country from poverty and pestilence and raising the standard of living of the masses.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

EQUAL RIGHTS & PRIVILEGES TO WOMEN ASSURED

That the encouragement of female education was the first necessity in free India today was emphasised by Dr. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, while speaking at the laying of foundation stone of Kalipur M. E. School in Budge Budge.

Dr. Katju observed that when they had built up a democratic form of Government with adult franchise, they must be fully alive to all sorts of responsibilities that were attached to it. It was therefore necessary that women, both adults and girls, who would become mothers of tomorrow, should have an intelligent appreciation of things.

Referring to the need of extra curricular activities, the Governor said that women could do social welfare work in an appropriate manner and urged them to take to nursing and other vocational training.

Dr. Katju hoped that girls would be fully equipped with the task of intelligent citizenship. They should be given the same rights and privileges as are enjoye' by men, and that women should stand on their own legs. He pleaded for proper education and all facilities being extended to women

SAVANTS INTERESTED IN PROGRESS OF HINDI

It is a matter of great satisfaction that in the International Conference of Linguists and Orientalists recently held at Paris, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the eminent Linguist represent from India, had a talk in the interior circles about the progressive elements in Hindi, the third greatest language of the world and about Sanskrit being the basis of coining technical terms in the Indian Languages. It is also learnt, through a letter received from him, addressed to the General Secretary of the Sammelan, that the European Savants are taking keen interest in the progress of Hindi and are eager to see it occupy a prominent position in the galaxy of languages

This news should open the eyes of the protoganists of Hindustani who in the name of national unity and mass-consideration want to thrust upon India a sculless and life-less language

ORDER ON SURAT CINEMA HOUSES

SURAT, Aug. 14, (A.P.I.): Cinema houses and theatres in the town of Surat will close down by twelve midnight daily following an order of the Government of Bombay

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

BY J. C. MAITRA

Success of Fourteenth Olympiad.—Vagaries of weather.— American Supremacy.—Facilities for Training.— Negroes in limelight.— Greatest women athletes.— India's only hope.—A dazzling Victory.—Hearty congratulations.—Pakistan struggling still.

It is extremely gratifying to note that the Fourteenth World Olympic Games of recent times held in London during the last fortnight proved to be a tremendous success. Athletes from almost all parts of the civilised world took part in it. I fail to understand however why Germany and Japan were not permitted to compete in these Games, although Italy was allowed to do so.

The International Committee should not have made any distinction between the enemy and allied countries. If we wish to avoid war in the future, we should have greater friendly contact on the sporting field between all the countries.

Russia kept herself away of her own accord, while Eire withdrew from the Meet at the last moment because she was not called Ireland!

VAGARIES OF WEATHER

Lakhs of people witnessed these Games from day to day, and they were from all parts of the globe too. Such intermingling of various nations in and around the Sporting arena is bound to create a healthy and pleasant atmosphere. It is a pity that the clerk of the weather did not help to make the Meet as comfortable and entertaining as possible.

There was a heat wave in the early part of the Games which made it exceedingly difficult for the athletes to put forth their best. Still many a world record were smashed and new ones setup for the coming generations to overhaul them. This showed that despite the twelve years' interregnum, athletics have made steady advance.

AMERICAN SUPREMACY

The United States of America sent the largest contingent across the Atlantic and claimed the largest number of titles and leading places in the various events. When the final tally is made, it will be seen that she has collected many more points than those claimed by the second and third countries in the test put together.

It would be foolish to imagine that America is able to do so because nature has endowed her with an immense supply of athletes. Nothing of the kind. I am sure every other country can find similar materials and talents on her own soil if she would only look for them. And India is no exception to this.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING

The reason why America has succeeded in a large measure—particularly in the athletic and swimming events—is that she gives her promising youngsters all the facilities and encouragement they need. If India provides the same advantages of coaching and training, there is no reason why India should not reach the top of the athletic world in the near future. Now that we have a National Government, we may hope that fullest support would be extended by them to all forms of nation-building activities, especially those which enhance the prestige and honour of the country in the eyes of the outside world.

NEGROES IN LIMELIGHT

Among the men who burst into limelight early in the Games was Harrison Dillard, a Negro from U.S.A. Known as the greatest hurdler of the world, he succeeded in equalling the lightning speed of Jesse Owens, his compatriot, in the 100 metres dash. Strange as it may seem, the first three in this event were all Negroes from the United States. Isn't it a pointer to Indians in which direction they should strive in future?

The honours of the Marathon Race, the greatest event of the Olympic Games went to Delfar Cabrora, an Argentinian, who covered the distance of 26 and a quarter miles in 2 hours, 34 minutes, 51.6 seconds. His finish was said to be particularly thrilling.

GREATEST WOMAN ATHLETE

Among the women who distinguished themselves was Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen from Holland. Called a flying woman, this mother of two children, claimed the 80 metres hurdles, and the 100 and 200 metres flat races—and in record time too. No wonder she is acclaimed as the greatest woman athlete of the world—greater even than Mrs. 'Babe Didrickson Zaharias the celebrated American all-rounder. Can Indian women ever dream of achieving such a feat? I do not see any reason why they should not if only they take to sport as seriously and sincerely.

Another woman to attract the greatest attention was Mrs. Victoria Draves of the United States who carried away the Spring Board and High Diving Championships. I wonder when Indian women come forward to challenge the supremacy of their Western Sisters?

INDIA'S ONLY HOPE

Needless to mention India was nowhere in the picture in all these brilliant performances. Probably in one case she might have gained a first place and that was in Hop, Step and Jump. But owing to a strained Muscle, Henry Rebello our star performer in the event could not take part in it.

Our last hope, therefore centred on hockey—the game in which India has held the World Championship for the last twenty years. On Thursday last there was trepidation oin our hearts when the reports from England stated it was raining and the match would be played on a muddy surface. Although Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, the Manager of our team, felt confident that India would beat Britain by three goals to nil, we could not feel so very optimistic, especially after Pakistan's elimination by a trace of goals without response.

A DAZZLING VICTORY

The repeated changes in the position of the Centre-forward did not tend to lessen our anxiety in the least. However our team upheld the honour and prestige of their motherland in dazzling fashion. Despite the dreadful condition of the ground and the firm determination of their opponents who are used to such conditions they played marvellously and conqured them by the substantial margin of 4 goals to nil. Were it, not for the magnificent goal keeping of the British custodian, India might have won even by a bigger margin. There is no doubt that the training given to our players in Bombay stood them in good stead.

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

Our hearty congratulations go to Kishenlal and his mates for their splendid victory. They have maintained the tradition of Indian supremacy in the field of hockey which their predecessors created and maintained since 1928. I feel satisfied and happy that my efforts as Acting President of the Indian Hockey Federation to send the best team did not prove unfruitful.

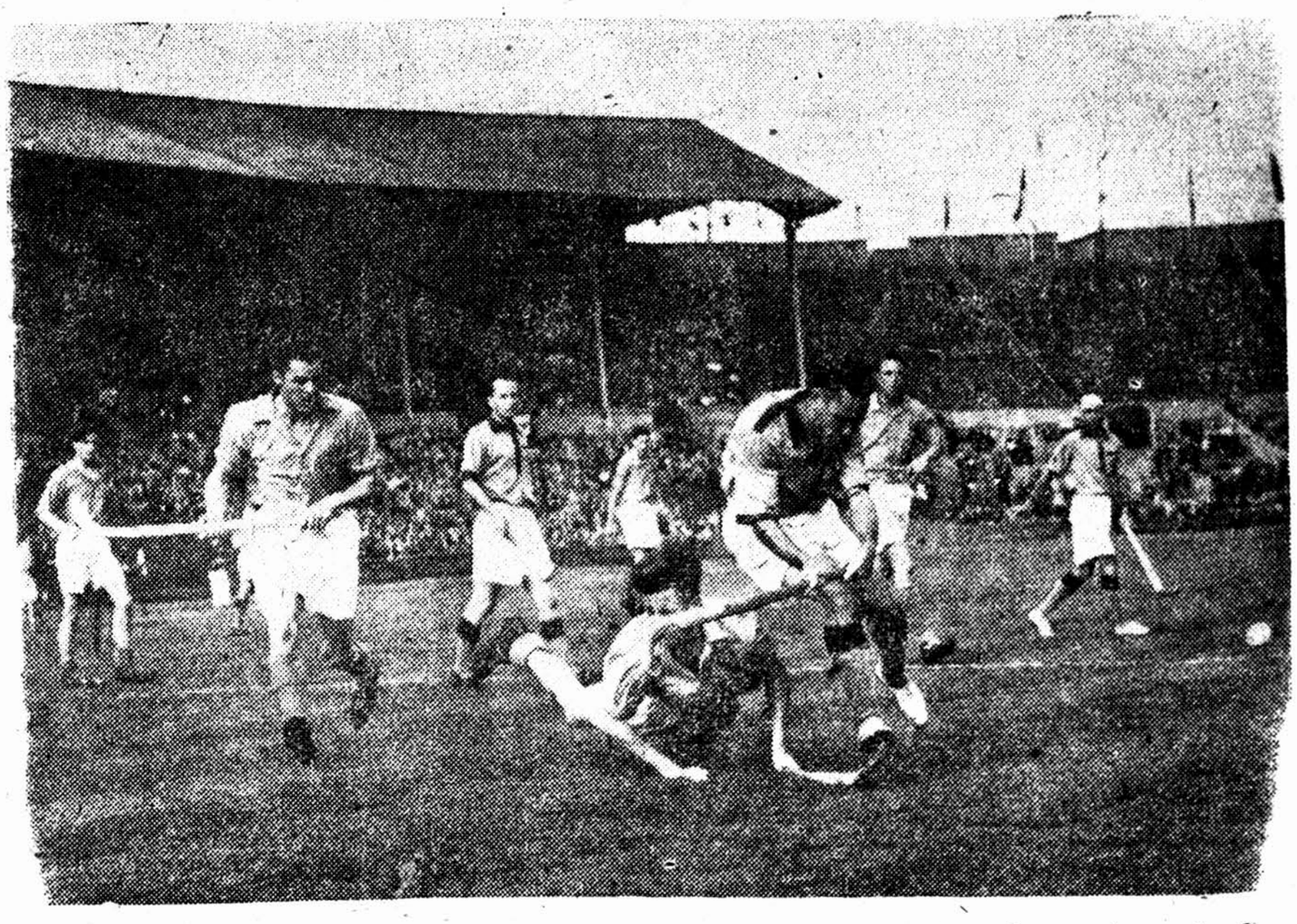
Gentle and Lawrie Fernandez against whom severe criticisms were levelled in some quarters, turned out eminently successful in their respective positions.

As for Nandi Singh I can only say that be believed the estimation of his Coaches in an unexpected manner. I still doubt the wisdom of playing him when there were two better centre-forwards, Glacken and Balbir Singh available at hand. Who can say that they would not have proved even more successful?

LEADING SPRINTERS OF THE WORLD

Harrison Willard (Right) shown with Norwood Ewell and Melvin Patton, American Sprinters at Olympic Games. Dillard was the winner of the 100-Metre Sprint, equalling the World record.

INDIA-HOLLAND HOCKEY MATCH



The Dutch hockey team gained the third place beating Pakistan by 4—1 in the replay at W... Picture above shows India atplay with Holland in the semi-final round. Third from left is Glacken Jansen is near the fallen Dutch defen der. Extreme right is Amir Kumar.

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NARIMAN ACCUSES GUJERAT CONGRESS LEADERSHIP

Claim Of Constitutional Right To Interfere In Official Administration Is Undemocratic

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:

Of all the Congress Committees and Congress leaders in India, is was expected of the Committees and leadership of Gujarat to follow Mahatma Gandhi's moral doctrines and spiritual principles most meticulously and scrupulously. Mahatma Gandhi's latest denunciation, shortly before his tragic end was the endorsement of a pathetic complaint from the venerable and veteran Congress leader of South India, Sri Konda Venkatappaya protecting against the constant interference by Congress leaders with the day to day administration, and particularly against such interference with the judiciary. What was stated about the malpractice in South India is equally true and appicable to our own Presidency Presumably similar complaints exist with regard to other Congress-governed provinces alsoI can say with some personal knowledge gained during my mofussil legal engagements that in some districts the local Congress Committees and leadership have established a sort of parallel authority, functioning as Super-Secretariats, exploiting and abusing their position as members and local leaders of the majority party and bossing about as belonging to the ruling party using or rather misusing the names of the Ministers; claiming close acquaintance and influence with the Cabinet, they go about dictating to the district officers including the police and subordinate judiciaries as if they were the real administrative heads of the districts holding out threats in case their directions were not followed. Such uncalled-for interference has often resulted in inflicting great hardship and suffering on innocent citizens and has also caused grave miscarriage of justice besides discrediting the Congress administration amongst a large section of the population because it naturally creates the impression that the Congress Governments are discriminating in their treatment and were more patronising and favourable to the members of their own party.

DISAPPOINTING

It was expected as a result of Mahatmaji's disapproval and grave warning on the South Indian leader's complaint that some stringent action would be taken by the Congress High Command and the Central and Provincial executives but their long silence and inaction in connection with this matter are disappointing. Hence the public should have welcomed even the belated move in this right direction by the Premier of Bombay, when he seems to have made the position of the Government clear by showing his righteous indignation at such misconduct of his non-governmental colleagues and it is presumed that he must have instructed the district officers in the conference not to countenance or encourage such non-official interference. Similar public disapproval came from a Minister in C.P.; and recently no less a person than the Chief Justice of India (Sir Harilal Kania) the highest judicial authority in the country has also expressed strong condemnation of such interference with subordinate judiciary.

UNDEMOCRATIC CLAIM

But it was left to the Congress leadership of Gujerat to defend such indefensible conduct on the part of Congressmen, and of all persons they have appealed to the Congress President Sri Rajendra Prasad making it a grievance and putting forward a strong claim in the name of 'democracy' "that every Congressman, as a member of the majority governing party, has a constitutional right to interfere in the official day to day administration." One can understand such right of Cogressmen through their elected representatives either in the legislature or more particularly in Party meetings expressing their views freely about Administration and even criticising ministerial actions and making suggestions whe they honestly differ from the Cabinet views. Bevond that free and fearless expression of opinion in Party meetings even Congress M.L.A's and M.L.C's the elected representative should have no more right to direct interference with the administration outside the legislature. It is preposterous for Gujerat Congress leaders to put forward such untenable undemocratic and unconstitutioal claim on behalf of every Tom, Dick and Harry in the Congress Nothing would discredit the Congress Administration more than such interference. Besides, it would also reduce the morale and efficiency of public services. Lt our popular Premier not be frightened out of his fundamental duty by such bluffing tactics of a few Congressmen. His duty is to protect both the public services and the general public from such uncalled for and non-official interference no matter howsoever high a position the offending party may hold in the Congress organisation.

SERIOUS MISAPPREHENSION

The very fact that responsible Congress leaders of Gujerat have such serious misapprehensions and misconceptions about the alleged rights and privileges of Congressmen with regard to the day to day Government administration shows how urgently it is necessary for the High Command as well as the executives of the Congress Governments in the Centre and in the provinces to issue definite directives in the form of official resolutons clarifying the position and giving mandatory directions to all Congressmen that such unofficial and uncalled-for interference on their part with the day to day administration would be considered as an act of grave misconduct meriting severe disciplinary penalties on the offenders Unless such official directives are issued casual utterances by individual Ministers or Premiers probably will not have much effect. We hope, since the Congress President has been officially approached by the Gujerat Congress leaders on the subject he will take this opportunity to give proper guidance and directions on this important subject and issue official mandatory directions upholding the views expressed by the Chief Justice of India and support the efforts of Provincial Cabinets to put an end to such mischevous malpractices. Such a step would also uphold Mahatmaji's views on the subject expressed on this substead of persisting in the above unsteal of persisting in the above unreasonable claim if they, as a party claim to be heard and to have a voice in framing of general policy of Government; or claim even a right as a party to criticise administration or make suggestions for reforms the Gujerat leaders would certainly secure support from other Provinces also.

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General Secretary,
ATULANANDA CHAKRABARTI.

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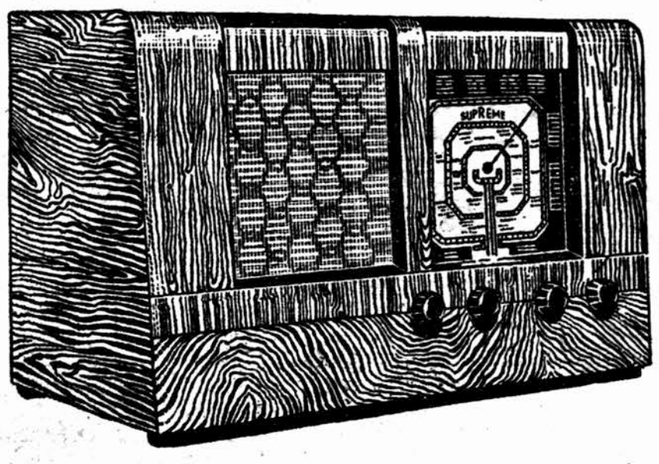

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AUSTERITY HITS SOCIETY WEDDINGS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, (Reuter): British brides trying to stage fashionable "headline" weddings on a pre-war scale this summer are running up against austerity snags.

Prominent families still choose the traditional London church settings for their marriages. Top hat and morning dress have made their reappearance and crowds of housewives are once again travelling from all over London to watch the arrival and departure of bride, bridegroom and guests.

But the wedding hosts and hostesses are finding that, though they can put up a colourful show at the Church with rich, unrationed floral decorations and bridal retinues, they cannot accommodate as many guests nor provide the lavish feasts of old.

Gone are the days of a wedding like that of the Duke of Norfolk in 1937 when 1,400 guests were served with champagne and buffet menu costing more than £1,000 sterling by a catering staff of 70 servants.

Now, families have sold their West End mansions for conversion into nats. Most wedding receptions are held at luxury hotels—"an unheard of thing before the war", commented one society matron.

"We used to cater for 200 big weddings a year in private houses in the home counties and in London. Now we do about sixty," one of London principal catering firms declared.

"A normal society wedding used to have 400 to 600 guests. Today most have between 100 and 300.

"We used to send staffs of 70 out to help butlers and parlour maids. Now, we send 40—and usually there are no butlers or parlour maids to help."

Buffet menus still look the same as prewar. They are quite as artistically decorated.

"But they just don't taste the same", added the caterer bitterly. "Our cakes may be made by the same chefs. But what can a chef do without butter".

"The" church for fashionable weddings in London is the small, grey-stoned, soot-smeared parish church of St. Margaret, in the shadow of Westminster Abbey.

St. Margaret's the official place of worship for Members of Parliament, is one of the most costly churches at which to get married.

The bride's father, it is said, has to pay a £5 fee to the rector.

An old red and white striped awning over the door which has been used for years, costs £4 and a red carpet another £1.

The charge for full choir and organ is £18, and if the bride wants more music it costs another £5 to have the bells rung

One of the main reasons for the popularity of St. Margaret's is that its position and setting provide a background in which a bridal retinue is shown off to the greatest advantage.

Private photographers in droves are always present at the West door to take shots of the bridal pair.

"I have made as much as £70 at one of these society weddings at St. Margaret's", said a photographer sitting on a bench opposite the exit door.

Girl Guides Conference

First Meeting In Western Hemisphere

NEW YORK (UPA): Delegates from twenty-four countries, representing over three million girl scouts all over the world, are meeting at Cooperstown, N. Y., where the World Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts convene in a scout camp at Lake Otsego.

More than 100 official delegates are expected to attend the conference, which is being held in the Western Hemisphere for the first time since the World Association of Girl Scouts was established in 1928.

Girl Scouts in the United States, Canada and Brazil joined forces to sponsor this conference, the equivalent of the International Jamboree of boy scouts. A comfortable scout camp, complete with tents, stoves, furniture, showers, and dozens of other incidentals, has been erected on the shores of Lake Otsego by girl scouts of New York, New Jersey and New England.

Official delegations are coming from 21 countries which are full members of the Association, including India, Pakistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South-Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Even two countries behind the "Iron Curtain"—Poland and Hungary—are sending delegations. Three "provisional members" of the Association, Italy, Greece and Philippines, are sending observers.

Lady Banden-Powell, Chief Guide of the girl scouts and widow of the late Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the scout movement, will attend the conference as a guest of honour.

The ten-day schedule of the conference is devoted entirely to world-wide questions concerning the girl-scout movement After the conference foreign delegates will tour in the eastern states, part of them going to New England, and others to Washington, D.C., where they will have tea at the White House as guests of Mrs. Truman who is Honorary President of American Girl Scouts.

KARACHI Aug 14 (U. P. I.): The United Press learns that there is a proposal to set up a jjute mill in Eastern Pakistan with a joint capital of Pakistan and Egypt The entire output of the mill will be sent to Egypt.

MADRAS, Aug 14 (U. P. I.): About 247 Communist detenus in the Vellore Central Jail began hunger strike yesterday demanding 'inter alia' their release or trial in a court and the transfer of A K. Gopalan their comrade from the Rajahmundry Jail to Vellore, says a report received here

FRANCO-VIETNAMESE AGREEMENT

Gen. Xuyan Appeals For Ratification

SAIGON, August 13 (Reuter).—General Nguyen Van Xuyan, President of the Provisional Central Government of Vietnam, appealed here today to the French Parliament to ratify as soon as possible the Franco-Vietnamese agreement of June 5 failing which there could be no peace in Indo-China.

"The future of the relations between our two countries is at stake", General Xuyan declared. "I solemnly declare that the ratification of the June 5 Agreement is the only way to end this savage conflict, the consequences of which are as harmful for France as for Vietnam."

However, Genera Xuyan added, even ratification of the agreement would not definitely settle the Franco-Vietnamese dispute. "There are still essential problems to solve, in particular concerning our army, our economy, and our diplomacy," he said.

"Furthermore, the ratification will not necessarily entail the cessation of war on our soil, since Ho Chi-Minh (leader of the Vietminh Independence movement) has decided to ignore this agreement and to continue the fight."

NATIONALISATION OF AUSTRALIAN BANKS

Prime Minister To Appeal Against High Courts Decision

CANBERRA, Aug. 13 (Reuter): Joseph Chifley, the Australian Prime Minister, announced today that his Cabinet had decided to appeal to the Privy Council against the Australian High Court's decision that vital sections of the Government's Bill nationalising Australian Banks were invalid.

The act provided for the nationalisation by the Australian Government of the business and assets of private banks

The case—the longest in Australian legal history—was brought by eight Australian and three British Western and South Australia. Banks and the states of Victoria,

Absconders Ordered To Report Themselves

CALCUTTA August 13 (API): The West Bengal Government have notified 49 persons who are alleged to have been concealing themselves to avoid detention orders against them, to appear before their respective district Magistrates within fifteen days

The order of detention was issued under the West Bengal Security Act

Mother Tongue As Medium Of Instruction For Children

Govt. Must Not Force One Language Depriving Others Of Their Rights

NEW DELHI,, August 13 (API): The principle that a child should be instructed in the early stage of his education through the medium of the mother tongue has been accepted by the Government.

A Government resolution defining the policy regarding the medium of instruction in educational institutions has been published in the Gazette of India dated August 14.

The resolution adds that all educationists agree that any departure from the principle accepted is bound to be harmful to the child and therefore to the interests of society.

"Unfortunately the application of this educationally sound principle in practice raises some difficulties. One question is what is to be considered as the mother tongue through which education has to be imparted. As is wellknown, in every region, provinces and states in India, a number of dialects are spoken. Children learn dialects at home, are they to be all adopted as media of education?

Unfortunately their number is large and most of them are without literature and therefore without necessary pabulum to nourish education. There are, however, about a dozen languages more or les developed which possees literature and which seem to be marked out to become such media.

SECOND DIFFICULTY

"Here a second difficulty arises. Although in some provinces one of these languages is predominant, in other speakers of two. three or four of them live together, and there is hardly a province in which besides a principal language there are not considerable number of inhabitants speaking other languages.

In the Madras province four principal languages are used viz.. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese and in the city of Madras there are numerous speakers of both Telugu and Tamil. Similarly in the Bombay province there are Marathi, Gujerati and Kanarese speaking people and in the city of Bombay. There is a mixed population of Marathi, Gujerati. Urdu and Hindi speakers

There are certain districts and cities where along with Hindi. Bengali is spoken by many Calcutta again is a sort of a cosmopolitan town with a mixed population speaking a number of languages. In Orissa, Oriya is the main language but in some parts Telugu is used The central provinces have large areas of Marathi, and Hindi speaking inhabitants. Nagpur is a city of mixed speakers of Hindi and Marathi. East Punjab has two languages—Hindi and Punjabi.

EXAMPLE OF EUROPE

"Conditions like these make it impossible for any State or Province to adopt any single language as the medium of instruction. An attempt to adopt one language in a province where groups of people speaking different languages reside and to impose it on all is bound to lead to discontent and bitterness It will affect Inter-Provincial relations and set up vicious circles of retaliation. Provincialism will grow and ndian nationalism will suffer

The history of European countries is a warning. England sought it to impose English on Ireland, Germany German on Poles, Eastern European countries their particular languages on pocket of inhabitants speaking foreign languages In every case the results have been disastrous.

"In the case of India there does not exist any justification for adopting a policy which Europeans followed to their discomfiture. All provincial languages are Indian languages and there is little reason why any province in India should seek to deprive children inhabiting that province of their fundamental rights to receive education through the medium of the mother tongue.

"It is obvious that if a province has adopted any particular language as the language of administration it will be to the interest of those whose mother tongue is different to learn it in order to claim participation in the life and privileges of the people of the province

LIMITATIONS

"The principle of teaching through the mother tongue then is of general application, but practical considerations suggest two limitations

In the first place the principle applies mainly to the first aspect of primary education, the stage of compulsory education, or to the group of children at the junior basic stage from the age of six to eleven, for the reason that at the stage of compulsory education, children should not be forced to study a language which is not their mother tongue.

In the higher stages after the junior basic, it will be necessary for pupil to learn the language of the province.

Secondly, employment of the mother tongue for the education of the children whose numbers are extremely small will create administrative and financial difficulties. Hence it is desirable that a minimum number should be fixed for the use of their language.

The provincial or state Governments should not only refrain from forcing any particular language on such groups but should place the same facilities of education at their disposal as it does for the other children.

The Government of India is of the opinion that in the larger interests of the country, it is desirable that the policy enunciated above should be followed by all Provincial and State Governments.

DHILLON URGED TO GIVE UP FAST

SIMLA, August 13 (API): Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier East Punjab, today advised Colonel Gurbux Singh Dhillon of the I.N.A. to give up his fast.

In a statement here the Premier referred to the controversy between General Mohan Singh and the Government over the imparting of military training in the province and said, "I think it will be generally recognised that issues raised in this unfortunate episode cannot be considered disappasionately under the coercion of a fast a unto death.

We are passing through most difficult times when co-operation of every citizen who is well wisher of his country is called for. The fact must also not be forgotten that it is now the peoples own Government and issues raised in this case can be decided best by mutual discussion rather than by fasting coercion.

"Any attempt at this stage to weaken the Government of the day by fasting or any other form of coercion is indeed deplorable I would now earnestly advise Col. Dhillon to give up his fast and if he or General Mohan Singh has any grievances, to discuss them with me—this course being in my opinion best in the interest of our provinces and our country".

Dealing with the private armies, Dr. Bhargava said, "All that I need emphasise here once again is—even though I have great personal regard for General Mohan Singh and his colleagues of the I.N.A. on account of their sacrifices in the cause of India's freedom—that in no country with responsible Government in power are private armies tolerated. Not only can a private indepdent army become a potential danger to Government established by law but also to peace and security of the country".

ARMS SEIZED IN FAIZABAD

FAIZABAD, August 12, (A.P.I.): Police raided a Muslim general merchandise shop in Chowk area here on Monday night and recovered among other things unlicensed big knives, gun shots, percussion caps and an air pistol.

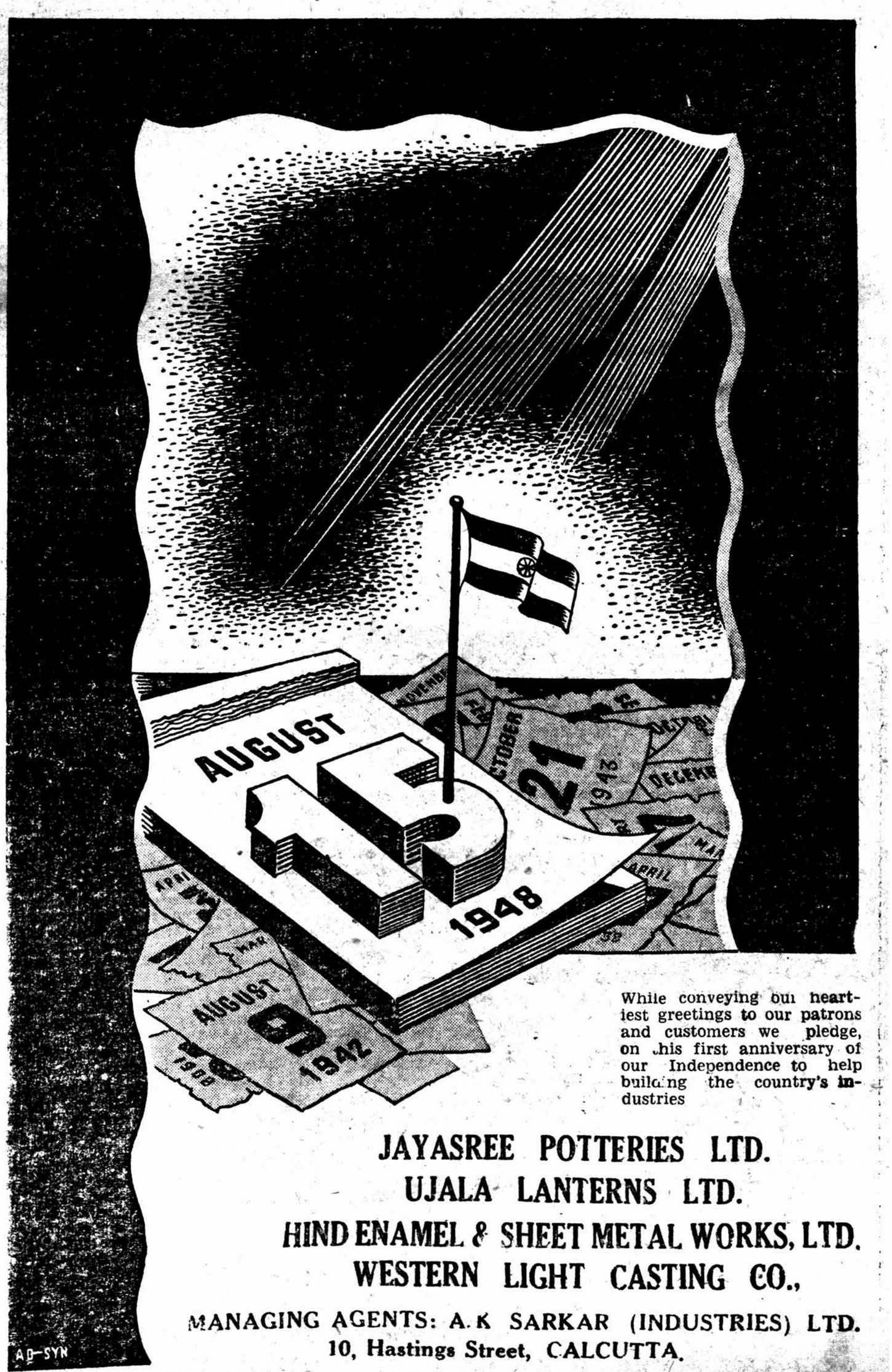
Objectionable literature prejudicial to the safety of the Indian union was also recovered from the residence of one of the proprietors of the shop.

Two Britishers Convicted

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 13.

Two British officers who were arrested on August 14 last year for alleged possession of unauthorised arms and ammunition were sentenced today to six months simple imprisonment each by Mr. M. G. Sapre First Class Magistrate specially empowered by the C. P. Goverment to try cases under the Arms Act.



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WORLD LEADERS GREET INDIA

(Continued from Page A)

still many problems to solve. When freedom has been won on one front only, the battle to maintain and extend it may be as long and difficult as the struggles behind you.

'I hope that the second year of Indian Independence will produce many changes for the better; that those progressive leaders who are now, alas! detained, will shortly be set at liberty; that those leaders who have proved themselves unworthy of defending freedom and progress may be replaced by others who have a better understanding of the task before you; and that the foundations may be laid for a real step forward towards ending the poverty and misery of large sections of the peoples of India and Pakistan."

R. A. Butler

R. A. Butler, Conservative Party expert on Indian Affairs, said:

"I have striven to the best of my ability on this side of the water for the achievement by India and Pakistan of self-government. Now it is my earnest desire to see not only the success of this, one of the greatest adventures in the history of mankind, but to establish a new period of growth and development for those countries which are bound together by common ties in our Commonwealth of Nations."

R. Palme Dutt

R. Palme Dutt, Vice-President, British Communist Party:

"The anniversary of August 15 can be no occasion for idle congratulation or self-satisfaction. It can only be a call to serious and renewed endeavour to grapple with the gigantic problems which confront India.

India partitioned; its armies under British Commanders-in-Chief and engaged in local internecine war; civil liberties by special ordinances, wholesale arrests and detention without trial, and continuance of the vile imperialist traditions of police violence and shooting; the offensive against working-class organisations; desperately worsening conditions for the workers and peasants with the headlong rise in the cost of living following decontrol; black market fortunes; extending imperialist economic penetration, not only British, but also American; association of India with an Empire which is engaged in brutal suppression of the colonial people's struggles from Malaya to the Gold Coast; entanglement of India in the net of the Anglo-American bloc for future war—can anyone regard this as a picture of the Free India for which generations have struggled and sacrificed.

"The fight for Indian freedom, democracy and social liberation will go forward and cannot be suppressed. That fight will be won, not in unity with the Mountbattens, Bevins and Marshalls, but in unity with the peoples of Asia, of China, Malaya, Burma, Viet Nam and Indonesia, who are battling for their freedom; in unity with the freedom forces of the whole world.

"The good wishes of all sincere friends of India go out to those who, within India, are striving in the present critical hour for national awakening and revival, for unity of the Left and democratic forces, and for Indian national independence, democracy and social progress.

Dr. Hanna Rydh

From Stockholm, Hanna Rydh, doctor of philosophy, author, chairman of the International Women's Federation and Sweden's leading woman's rights advocate, commenting on India's first anniversary, said:

"Ever since my visit to India in 1945 and 1946 I have, to the extent that is possible from this distance, followed interestedly every stage of the political and social development in India My keen hope always has been that India might receive her full freedom without bloodshed. Therefore, I was happy to notice the way, honourable for both parties, in which the separation from Great Britain was carried out and I was just recently delighted at the proof of goodwill demonstrated by the grand exhibition of Indian arts in London.

"I still hope that the two sister nations, India and Pakistan, will find a way to a close co-operation although the outward unity could not remain undivided.

"Peace is a vital condition for India. I do not despair that the social problems can be solved because I was very much impressed by the understanding, goodwill and complete devotion displayed by the best elements of India's intellectual women and men in their efforts to lift the suffering mass of their people to a standard, materially and spiritually, which can be compared to that of the most fortunate countries, and to a level from which the great mass of the people can take the responsibility for their personal future.

"My warm wishes on the anniversary of liberty is the realization in practical life of the remarkable social laws which India during this year managed to work out."

Mrs. Alving

Barbro Alving, leading Swedish woman publicist, said:

"In the summer of 1947 there was a buzzing of black prophecies as to India's future, principally Anglo-Saxon, at Bombay and New Delhi and Calcutta. One pointed at the fanaticism of the bloody fights going on and drew the political conclusion that the attempts to create a reasonable co-operation between India and Pakistan were foredoomed to failure. I did not believe so myself. The glimpses of political wisdom, will and sense of realistic thinking I noticed when meeting leading Indian statesmen, aroused the feeling that they would both find and use the solutions of the problems which the division of the country demanded.

"At present, one year later, it seems to me as if the development confirms the truth of this optimistic opinion.... This first year of the two free Indian States already appears to me as extremely good for their future."

French Tributes

French political leaders in Paris paid tribute to India and Pakistan on the occasion of their first anniversary.

Asked their opinion on the creation of the two countries, the spokesmen for France's leading political parties were cautious, however.

"England, by accepting in good grace a situation which she could not avoid showed a year ago a highly developed sense of politics," said far Rightist Jules Ramorany, of the Republican Liberty Party (P.R.L.). He did not comment on the development of the two states.

Gabriel Cudenet, president of the "Rassemblement des Gauches", which groups center parties like the Radical Socialists and the Republican Democratic Union, said he was, on the other hand, "warmly interested in the evolution and experience of the two new countries."

"It's a little early to give a final opinion", Cudenet said. "You see, so many different political and religious interests are mixed in India and Pakistan that it is hard to judge from here what is really going on." He said he would also like to express thanks to England for its generosity in helping found the two independent nations.

"A spokesman for the middle-of-the-road Catholic Popular Republican Movement (M.R.P.) hailed the Indian solution as a "truly democratic peace."

"I am happy to have the chance to pat England on the back for giving freedom to the two immense Indian States", he said. Only a country having long experience in colonial questions could have understood the exact moment when it was indispensable to give India her freedom", the MRP spokesman continued.

"My friends and I wish a long life and a happy one to the two great powers. We hope to see them continue to live in perfect harmony with each other and England", he said.

Paul Rivet

Paul Rivet, professor of the "Museum of Man" in Paris and one of the leading representatives of the Socialist Party in the Chamber of Deputies, said: "I am extremely happy to wish India and Pakistan well on the eve of their first anniversary.

"In giving up India, Great Britain not only made a sacrifice, but also managed to save a healthy economic and cultural influence there, which could never have existed if she had insisted on keeping the countries under colonial status....It is too bad that my colleagues do not judge it best to do the same in Indo-China, where a war without hope makes us lose every possibility of having a friendly accord with another country which wants its freedom."

Japanese Premier

Japanese Prime Minister Hitoshi Ashida sent these greetings from Tokyo:

"We the Japanese people, extend felicitations to India on the occasion of the first anniversary of her independence. Needless to say, Japan hopes to renew the friendly relations which prevailed with India prewar and is grateful to General MacArthur, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, for permitting the resumption of trade on a limited basis with her since August last year.

"Our prewar relations had been mutually helpful and it is hoped that they will be renewed.....We earnestly hope that India will continue her friendly policy toward us.

"On this occasion of the first anniversary of India's independence we sincerely extend our best wishes to the Indian people."

PRINCES OF PRACTICAL JOKES

STORY OF

A Man who enjoyed a joke at a society hostess' expense.

A Convict who led an army and played havoc in Berlin and

A Guy who reviewed the whole Royal Navy posing as the Abyssinian Emperor!

By Nigel Bramley

THE age of the really large-scale practical joke has long since passed. Possibly there are no wags about to-day who have the very necessary time and money to perpetrate the really big practical joke on the world. Certainly, we hear of no substitutes for the efforts of princes of practical joking whose clever efforts tickled generations of long ago.

Berners Street Comedy

There was the classic example of a hoax of one Theodore Hook, for instance, who when he was only twenty-one inflicted an amusing although highly embarrassing joke on a certain Mrs. Tottenham, a well-known Society hostess who lived in Berners Street, in London's West End. Hook sent out over 4,000 letters and advertisements as from her address, inviting famous personages of the day to her house, as well as ordering hundreds of different goods and tradesmen all at the same hour. On the appointed day the chaos in and around Berners Street was incredible. The Lord Mayor of London, jostled alongside puzzled dukes and peers in their carriages, lining up behind countless hearses, brewers' drays, removal wagons and carts, chimney-sweeps, grocers' vans, butchers, bakers and hired coaches, all innocently heading for the hapless lady's house. The police were furious when the trick was revealed, but Hook lay low, having watched the whole thing with great delight.

Convict Arrests Berlin Mayor

THEN followed William Voigt, the notorious "Captain of Koepnick," the ex-gaol-bird who in 1906 fooled the entire Prussian military set-up and earned the admiration and applause of the entire world which had a good laugh at Germany. For weeks before his trick, Voigt studied German Army procedure, and procuring a complete set of uniform, made himself up to look like a typical captain. He set out for Koepnick Barracks, just outside Berlin, and after a while along came six footguards in a platoon. He picked them up, added another four from a second platoon marching along nearby, and ordered them to the Town Hall. He led them in, placed the Mayor of Berlin under arrest, and had him driven away by car. Then he did the same with the Mayor's wife, and entered the Treasury Office with his three remaining guards, arrested the chief official and made off with the entire funds of the place. He dispersed the soldiers in different directions, left his uniform in a public lavatory and once more ventured into the streets of Berlin. The news soon spread, all Europe had a good laugh at the joke, and although Voigt was subsequently caught and imprisoned for four years, he received money and presents from many countries.

But the cleverest practical joker of all time was undoubtedly the Englishman, Horace de Vere Cole, the elegant jester who became the brother-in-law of Neville Chamberlain. He actually perpetrated hundreds of hoaxes, large and small, starting when only an undergraduate by fooling the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge into giving an official reception to the "Sultan of Zanzibar." Needless to say, the coal-black "Sultan" and his suite were but Cole and his fellow-wags. His biggest hoax was the famous Review of the Fleet by the alleged Emperor of Abyssinia. In this he repeated his Cambridge jest on a much larger scale, cleverly hoodwinking the Royal Navy who never forgave him by making them give him and his troupe a full ceremonial Review of the Fleet.

APART from his bigger jokes, some of Cole's small-scale ones were most amusing. There was the dark night when he and some friends, all dressed and equipped as navvies, descended upon London's Piccadilly and proceeded to dig a trench right across the road, putting up wooden notices and red lamps, and leaving again before dawn, never to be seen again by the mystified populace. And he once persuaded two typical City businessmen to hold the opposite ends of what was supposed to be a surveyor's tape, arranging for each to be well out of sight of the other round a corner. He then withdrew to a nearby cafe to watch the resultant impatience of the two men and the fun that ensued.

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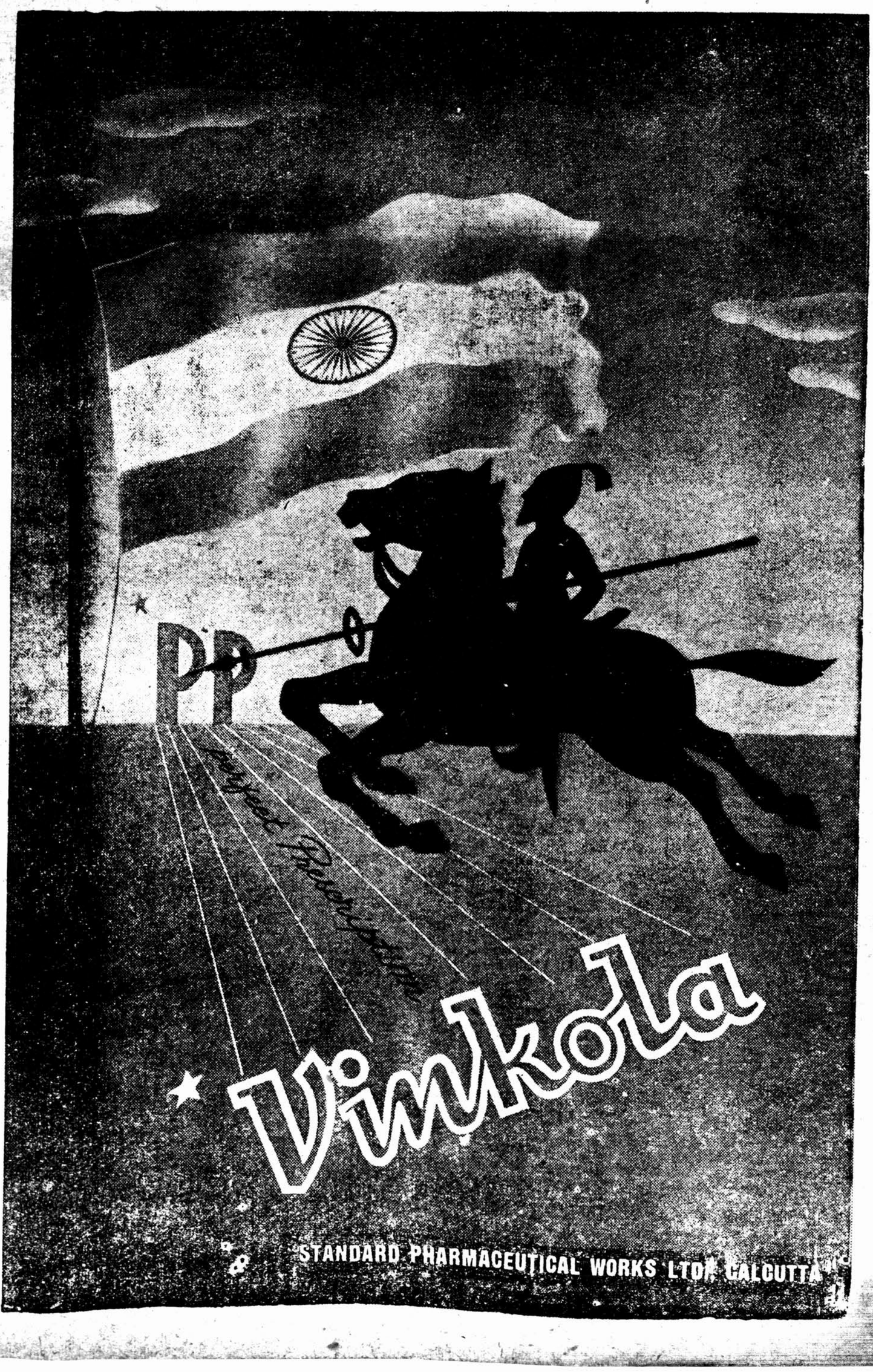

RECORD PROGRESS IN INDIA'S CIVIL AVIATION

India's progress in the field of Aviation since the dawn of freedom was a record of achievements. The starting of her external services marked a mile stone in the history of her air transport. The part civil aircraft played in the evacuation of refugees and in the Kashmir struggle showed the potentiality of this form of transport and emphasised the need to foster it.

BIG strides have been made in the progress of Civil Aviation in India since the dawn of freedom. Indian aircraft flying the National Flag, now carry the country's mail and international passengers from Bombay to London. Inside the country, more services now ply touching larger number of cities and aiding inter-communications. More aerodromes are under construction and aircraft industries are being fostered. Plans are under way for training more aircrew and other personnel.

India's civil aircraft and aircrews proved their mettle when they built an air-bridge to Kashmir last October. They also did yeoman service in evacuating refugees from Pakistan.

Realising the importance of air transport as a means of swift communication and as reserve for the defence needs of the country, the Government of free India have been providing all possible assistance and encouragement to Civil Aviation. Their aim is to build up a strong, sound and modern civil air transport system so that India can have an honourable place on the world air map

The inauguration of India's external air service between Bombay and London marked a mile-stone in the country's progress in air transport. A new company, Air-India International Ltd. was formed by the Government of India as a joint State "cum" private enterprise with an authorised capital of Rs. 7 crores, and an initial paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores. Of this, the Government of India's share amounted to 49 per cent with an option to acquire at any time a further 2 per cent. As the largest shareholder, the Government have effective control over the policies and operations of the company. The day to day management is left to Air-India Ltd., a well established and experienced Indian concern. The latest long-range four-engined 'Constellation' type aircraft, which have a maximum speed of 300 miles per hour, were bought for the operation of this service. The first flight was made on June 8 from Bombay to London with intermediate halts at Cairo and Geneva. The service is now conducted once a week and is expected to rise to twice weekly shortly and later to thrice weekly.

India's other external air services started during the period were between Calcutta and Rangoon, Calcutta and Dacca and Calcutta and Chittagong. The first began in October 1947 and the other two services in July, 1948.

FOREIGN AIR ROUTES

Bilateral air transport agreements were concluded during the period with Pakistan and Sweden. The pact with Pakistan provides 10 air routes to India through points in that country and 9 routes to Pakistan through points in this country. Temporary arrangements were entered into with Australia, China, Egypt and Switzerland. Negotiations for long-term agreements with these countries and with the U. K. and Iran were also commenced. India has already entered into bilateral pacts with the U.S.A., France and the Netherlands.

Operation Pakistan

How Civil Aviation can come to the rescue of the country during critical times was demonstrated immediately after Partition. Towards the end of August, 1947, when all other means of transport had broken down, air transport was the only means left for evacuating refugees from West Pakistan. A Controlling Authority for the air transport of refugees was specially set up for this purpose, the Civil Aviation Department providing the necessary technical assistance. Besides Indian aircraft, which were employed to the extent practicable, about 20 aircraft from the BOAC were also chartered. The cost of this charter amounted to about Rs. 70,00,000, of which only Rs. 22,00,000 were recovered from the evacuees that could afford to pay.

One main objective of the charter operations was the evacuation of staff belonging to essential Indian services. About 46,000 persons including Government officials and their families and private individuals, both Hindus and Muslims, with some of their personal luggage, were transported by air. The bulk of these operations was completed by the end of November, 1947, after which it was continued on a very much reduced scale up to the first week of January, 1948

Air Bridge To Kashmir

Another demand upon Civil Aviation came on October 26, 1947, when Government decided to send troops and armaments to Srinagar by air, in response to the appeal of the Kashmir Government. India's civil aircraft were quickly mobilised and an air-bridge to Srinagar sprang up the very next morning. It is now a matter of history how the arrival of these aircraft at Srinagar helped the Indian Army to repel the raiders who were within four miles of the capital of Kashmir.

The air-lift continued on an extensive scale up to November 17. During this period about six million pounds of load were carried to Jammu and Kashmir. The total distance covered was 620,000 miles while actual flying time amounted to over 4,000 hours. This performance was equivalent to carrying 30,000 adults with lbs. of luggage each, almost 25 es round the world in 22 days. The total number of return trips made was over 750 and the cost to the Government was Rs. 30,00,000. In order to obtain sufficient transport for this grand air-lift, scheduled air transport services operating Dakotas were stopped from October 30 to November 18. 1947.

The operations continued on a reduced scale upto the middle of January 1948. Weather conditions were so difficult that from time to time the air-lift was suspended for a few days. Throughout these operations, there was not a single fatal accident which redounds to the credit of the Civil Aviation Organisation, particularly to the inspection staff and the aerodrome, communications and meteorological branches.

Miles Flown And Load Carried

41 air services are now operated on 27 routes as against 28 services on 18 routes in 1947. There are 17 daily and 70 weekly services. Eight transport undertakings employing 167 aircraft, 234 pilots and more than 168 other air crew personal have flown 4,858,893 miles carrying 124,753 passengers and freight and mail amounting to 2,573 tons, during the period January-April, 1948.

Aerodrome Development

In addition to the existing 26 aerodromes (3 International, 7 Major and 13 Intermediate), 14 more aerodromes were staffed, equipped and opened for regular air services during the period. These new aerodromes are at Amritsar, Benares, Bikaner, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Deesa (Palanpur), Palam (Delhi), Gauhati, Indore, Jaipur, Jubulpore, Mandvi, Patna and Srinagar. Plans were made for the development of Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam airports upto international standards. Major construction works are now in progress in these three aerodromes as well as in six major, 2 intermediate and 3 minor aerodromes. The project for Bombay alone is estimated to cost about Rs. 2.78 crores.

AID TO FLYING CLUBS

All possible help was given during the period to encourage private flying through Flying Clubs. Government assistance to each Flying Club includes a fixed subsidy of Rs. 30,000 per annum, a bonus of Rs. 250 for each 'A' pilot trained by the Club, contribution at Rs. 20 per hour for all flying done by trainees below 28 years and at Rs. 5 in the case of other trainees, a grant in aid for construction of hangars etc., to the extent of Rs. 25,000, loan of aircraft up to a maximum of six to each Club and freelanding and housing facilities at base aerodromes. At present the seven Flying Clubs at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Patna, Bhubaneshwar and Lucknow receive subsidies and grants from the Government of India. It is proposed to have three more subsidised Flying Clubs at Jullundur, Nagpur and Assam, so that each Province will have one Club.

A Conference of Flying Clubs and Schools was held in New Delhi on November 18, 1947, which discussed amongst other things, the question of speeding up the training of aviation personnel. It was felt that the best way was to train selected candidates up to a stage in Flying Clubs and send them later to a Central School for advance training. This, it was expected, would go to increase the personnel required for manning the bigger machines of airlines.

Training Of Air Personnel

To make up for the shortage of qualified personnel required by civil aviation, the Government drew up plans for starting a Civil Aviation Training Centre comprising communications, aerodrome, flying and ground engineering schools. Owing to lack of equipment and paucity of instructional staff, only the Communication School was set going. This School, which is in Saharanpur, has trained 49 radio-technicians and 147 radio-operators between August 15. 1947 and June 30. 1948

Detailed planning for the flying and aerodrome schools to be set up at Allahabad and for the engineering school and repair organisation at Barrakpur have now been completed and it is expected they will open before the coming winter. The Schools will train 280 commercial pilots, 300 control operators, 300 aerodrome officers and 300 ground engineers in the first three years.

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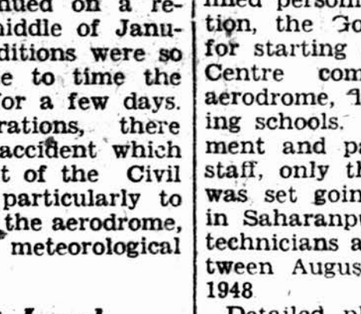
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Today is the first anniversary of the Independence of our Country. The Nation will celebrate it in different ways. And, again, on this day particularly, we cannot but think of Bapuji. So, on this occasion, let us try to recall what he expected of us. Below are given the extracts from some of his letters addressed to children on various occasions from the Yervada "Palace" in which he was imprisoned, the Nandi Hills and other places. Bapuji loved children as few mortals did, and they in their turn simply adored him, for he always appeared to them only as a Big Child—one of themselves in every respect, so full of childlike fun he would become whenever they gathered round him. Bapuji had blessed also the Balkan-Ji-Bari, and used to make occasional enquiries about its progress.

* * *

BOYS AND GIRLS

Children are innocent, loving and benevolent by nature. Evil comes in only when they become older. They are innocent even in their mischief. If this holds good in your case, each of you should serve others; helping them to rise higher and saving them from a fall. You should watch and, if necessary, warn one another. Your watch should not be like that of policeman but of God. God watches us all not with a view to punish but to chasten. Such should be the nature of your watch also. You must teach others what they do not know. Whoever speaks an untruth should be lovingly turned away from it. Remember, you must keep the promise you have made!

* * *

I am very glad to know that you have formed an Association. So you have built up an organization. There is one advantage in an organization. It continues to exist whether the number of its members increases or decreases. Mahajan, Panch, Nation, Community, an organization—all these never die. If all the members whom we know today die, even then the organization continues to exist. There are many such organizations in the country even today. Your small organization must also become like that. A King may die but Government never dies. It lives for ever. So in France when the King died, it was said, "The King is dead, long live the King". This means that the throne of the King never remains vacant. So should it be with your Association.

* * *

I understand why I cannot have letters from you regularly. You are all very busy nowadays. If your work is real service, I am ready to take your letters as written. If the body serves but the mind is absent, our service can bear no fruit at all. There can be no self-indulgence in service. I hope the fragrance of your service will spread itself. A servant does not ask to become leader. He expects no service from others. He is satisfied with what he gets and has no complaints at all. He has only the right to serve. What matters if he does not get food or shelter in return? It is God's grace that there are undistressed persons even in the areas of distress. When all are in distress who can serve the nurses? So we must find for ourselves when we go out to serve. We must not rely on others, but should be thankful to serve. We must not rely on others, but should be thankful to them for such help as they can afford to give.

* * *

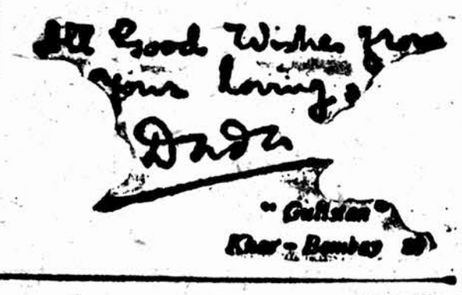
LITTLE BIRDS

Ordinary birds cannot fly without wings. With wings, of course, all can fly. But if you, without wings, will learn how to fly, then all your troubles will indeed be at an end. And I will teach you that. See, I have no wings, yet I come flying to you every day in thought. And you also can come flying to me in thought. As a matter of fact, there is no need of a teacher for those who know how to think. The teacher may guide us, but he cannot give us the power of thinking. That is latent in us. Those who are wise get wise thoughts.

BAPU'S BLESSINGS.

*

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has decided to celebrate the Independence Day at Khar. Children and workers of all its units will gather there in the Laxmi Nagar Hall today at 10 a.m. and the programme will continue up to 12 noon. The Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari celebrated the Tilak Anniversary on 1st August, when Dada related to children stories from the Lokmanya's life and Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya gave them songs. The Kasarwadi Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged a ceremony of the distribution of books to its school going boys and girls at the hands of Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Bombay.



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THEIR PHILOSOPHY ORIGIN & EXPLANATION

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But subsequently it no longer remained a miracle because on enquiry by Haji Hayat Mohammad Khan, the father-in-law of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, it was ascertained that this miracle was worked only by six doses of a medicine granted to the old milkman by Mahatma Ratangiri, the famous sage of Qallati Hills. The prescription of this wonderful medicine was made public by Pt. Thakur Dutt Sharma of Lahore, for the good of the suffering humanity.

It is our experience that a seven days' use adds a lot of healthy blood and after doing a full course of 40 days all human ailments such as nervous debility, diabetes, wrong and poor function of the heart, liver, spleen, brain and all the vital organs of the human body. It is a proved specific in diseases peculiar to ladies and has blessed them with happy children.

The prescription of "APURVA KAYAPALAT" is given below with cordial invitation to the readers to prepare and make use of it:—

Grind in a pestle and mortar 20 tolas pure steel filings with one tola of pure white arsenic and 1½ mashas Camphor in juice of Ghritkumari and burn this preparation, enclosed in an earthen pot in the fire of 5 seers of dung-cakes. Repeat this same process secondly with one tola of Hartal Varqi and 1½ mashas of Camphor; thirdly with one tola Sulphur Amlasar and 1½ mashas Camphor. Each of the above four processes are to be repeated four times, the preparation thus passing through sixteen fires. Add to this preparation an equal weight of Indrabadhu and place the same in an iron pan and heat slowly till Indrabadhu are all burnt to ashes. Blow away the ashes by a fan and "APURVA KAYAPALAT" is now ready for use.

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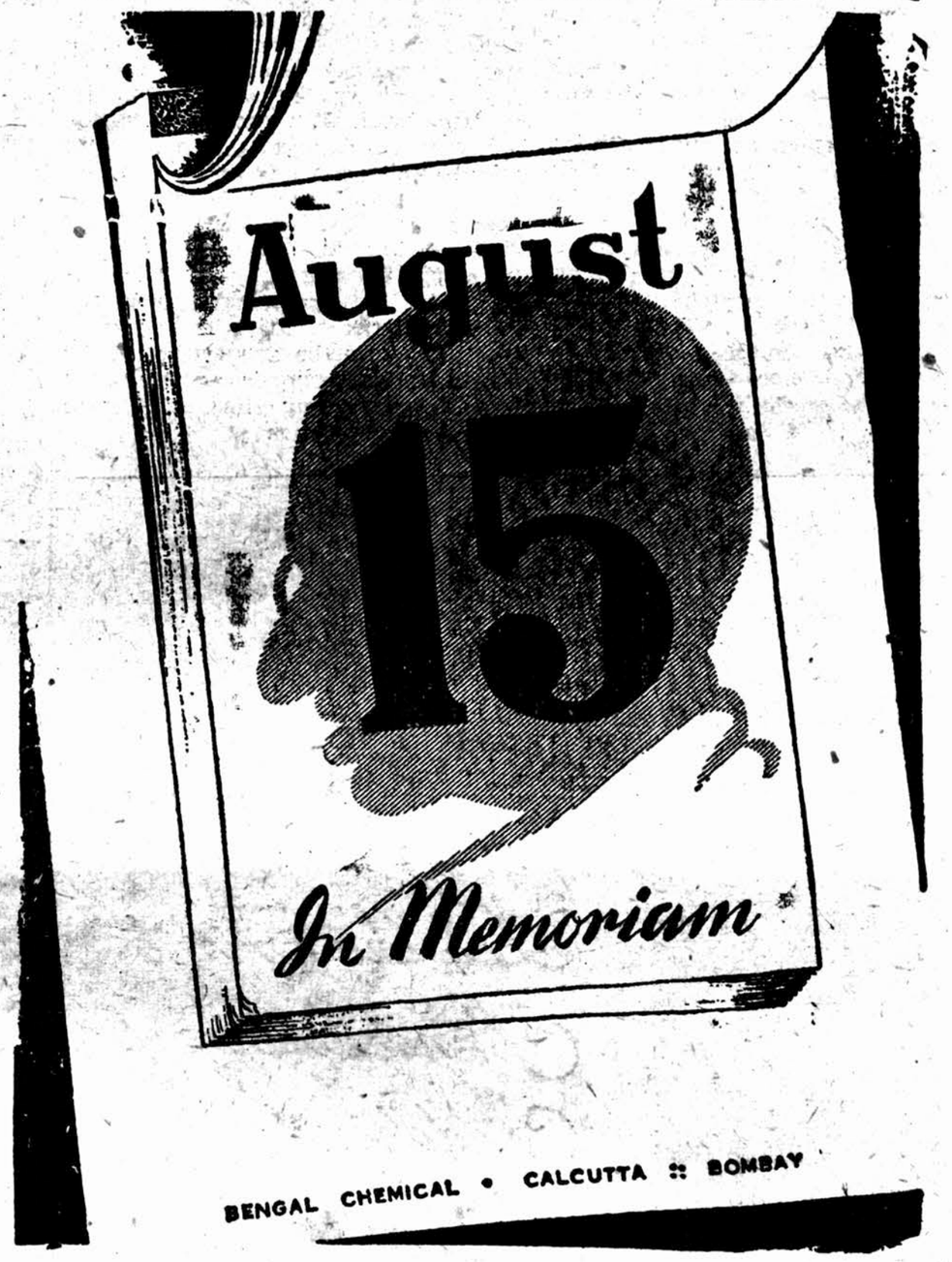

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partial sacrifice of his so-called sovereignity and and a despotic sway over an unwilling people. It is needless to speculate at the moment and all that the Indian people must do is to stand solidly behind the Government and place in it full trust to settle the problem in a way that is in keeping with the dignity and prestige of the Indian Union.

The Kashmir Question

The Kashmir question is a case by itself for besides relating to the relationship of Kashmir with India or Pakistan it involves much of power-politics. The slipshod manner in which the United Nations Organisation has been dealing with the issue, the attitude adopted by the big powers towards and the indubitable evidence of the open aid and encouragement given to the raiders by foreign interests, leave not a modicum of doubt that interest in Kashmir's future is not confined to India or Pakistan but extends far beyond the shores of the subcontinent

Power-politics or no power-politics,, it is ultimately the inalienable right of the people of Kashmir to decide their destiny one way or the other. Under the inspiring leadership of Sheikh Muhamad Abdulla, the brave people of Kashmir may be trusted to resist any settlement which is not of their choosing. But neither the people of Kashmir nor the progressive forces in the world will ever forget that Indian blood has been shed and Indian money spent, in spite of the difficult circumstances in which we find ourselves, to win for the Kashmir people the right to mould their destiny. In the very first year of our freedom, by our military victories in Kashmir, we have proved that we mean to practice what we profess and that we are actuated by entirely noble and disinterested motives in shaping our policies.

It is economic sphere, however, that presents a disturbing picture and there has been little progress in this respect during the year. With food and cloth still in short supply, decontrol notwithstanding, with industrial production declining as fast as the inflationary spiral winds up its upwards path, with corruption having destroyed all sense of public morality and honesty, the economic situation remains in the same state as it was a year ago. Neither the legislative measures introduced to ameliorate the lot of the working classes and to stabilise the economic situation in the country, nor the tripartite industrial truce, not even the enunciation of the Government's economic policy, have brought about any improvement in the situation.

A YEAR OF FREEDOM

(Continued From Page 4)

We justifiably claim to have crushed communalism, to have checked to a certain extent the menace of communism, but we must shamefully acknowledge our failure of having not been able to stop the anti-social activities of the blackmarketeers and profiteers and the diabolical tactics of some of those who are controlling the economic life of country. The crisis which is afflicting the country cannot obviously be allowed to exist perpetually and the Government must adopt the necessary measures to remedy the situation before Nemesis overtakes us.

Stabilising Economy

A WORD of appreciation is, nevertheless, due to the efforts which are being made to put the long term economy on a sound footing, though this does not rule out the necessity of appropriate short term measures. The large number of multi-purpose projects which have already been undertaken and others which are in the offing are bound to completely revolutionise national economy in the course of a few years and usher in an era of plenty and prosperity in this unhappy country. The agrarian reforms which are being introduced all over India, though through gradual stages, the expansion of the country's external trade that has already been affected and the efforts which are being made to expand it further still, the establishment of new links of communications with the outside world and the improvement and expansion of internal communications, are some of factors which are likely to affect national economy for the better during the next few years.

Note has also to be taken of the progress made in other spheres of activity. In foreign affairs the process of strenghtening of the existing ties of friendship and the establishment of new ones has continued unabated. Internal difficulties however has acted as a great handicap against India's accomplishing anything tangible or as much as was expected of her in this sphere. Relations with Pakistan on the other hand have not been happy though there has been a thin veneer of economic collaboration which has profited Pakistan more than India. The main reason for this strained Indo-Pakistan relations has been the reluctance of Pakistan leaders to produce the same spirit of goodwill and friendship which India has vainly done. It is to be hoped, however, that the realisation of the fact that friendly relations are essential for the progress of both the dominions, will improve things in the future. If anything India has erred on the side of being too friendly and helpful to Pakistan.

The Educational Aspects

Account is also got to be taken of the measures that have been adopted to reorganise the educational system and to bring about a cultural and artistic renaissance, to evolve a 'lingua franca' for India and to expand the educatonal and scientific research facilities available in the country. Far-reaching decisions have been taken to sponsor the development of scientific research in India. and many of the schemes have already been put into operation. Plans have been taken in hand to strenghten the defences by expanding and improving the existing services and imparting military training to the people. A new constitution for the country has been drafted and very soon the Constituent Assembly will assemble to adopt it as well to decide India's future relations with the Commonwealth. The problem of the linguistic provinces is also being tackled. On the whole steady progress has been maintained towards the evolution of a strong, prosperous, democratic and secular Indian State and an equalitarian society though the achievements have certainly not been impressive.

THIS in brief has been the first year of our freedom. The picture presented above is not comprehensive, for it is impossible to do full justice to the momentous developments with which it has been densely crowded. Viewing the year as whole in the correct perspective it has undoubtedly been a trying one, during which many of our dreams have been shattered disappointment and frustration having not frequently dampened our spirits and brought us to the verge of despair, though it has not been entirely bereft of tangible achievements. It does not however behove a resurgent nation to loose, heart whatever be the circumstances. While our past successes should encourage us to make fresh efforts, our failures should arm us with an indomitable determination to accomplish what we have failed to achieve during the past year and much more.

The Days Ahead

There is great deal to be done and nothing short of united efforts of the nation as a whole can help us to put our affairs right. It is easy to criticise the Government and to condemn the sins of omission and commission of those who are after all the servants of the people. But let us not forget that every citizen of free India, whatever his sphere of activity and calling in life has a distinct role to play in the glorious tasks of building an Indian of our dreams. A little self-examination will reveal that we, the people of India, individually and collectively, have often, too often, failed to live upto our responsibilities and to realise that unity, discipline and a sense of duty ore the supreme needs of the hour.

Lest we continue to be oblivious of our duty in the second year of our freedom let us at this solemn hour remember, that the "future", in the words of Pandit Nehru, 'is not of ease or resting but of the incessant striving....The service of India means the service of millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity...."

LET US THEREFORE ON THIS DAY ONCE AGAIN DEDICATE OURSELVES".... TO THE SERVICE OF INDIA AND HER PEOPLE TO THE END THAT THIS ANCIENT LAND ATTAINS HER RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE WORLD AND MAKES ITS FULL AND WILLING CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE AND WELFARE OF MANKIND".

The optimist proclaims that we live in the best of all possible worlds; and the pessimist fears this is true.
—JAMES BRANCH CABELL

Let the First Anniversary of Independence of India

Inspire us all for further untiring work and effort towards material and spiritual uplift of our Country and through this our work towards promotion of fellowship, peace and brotherhood on Earth.

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Our Industrial Future

UNREMITTING endeavour amidst grave crisis—this may well be the Government of India's claim in respect of her economic record in the first year of freedom. In the sphere of industries particularly, the Government was faced with a situation in which collapse of production seemed imminent.

This state of affairs, bad in itself, contrasted grimly with the expectations of the early post-war planners and more so with the dreams of the national Government, for the latter had set out to realise the ends of political freedom in terms of economic betterment In face of industrial production slowing down rapidly, the Plans, Panel Reports and the various positive ideological affirmations of the period appeared rather unreal. But. now, positive action is slowly coming to prevail, the crisis is being weathered through and the foundations of planned prosperity have been laid.

The story of how the Government of India are endeavouring to bring about this turn in the tide constitutes the main theme of the year's industrial record

The crisis in industry had begun in India, as indeed in the whole world, a year before the day of our independence. Almost since the end of the war, but more noticeably from August, 1946, there had been a steady decline in industrial production, with the result that considerable installed capacity in the country came to lie idle Thus while production capacity for cotton yarn is 1,615 million lbs. and 4,700 million yards for cloth, production in 1947 came to 1,320 million lbs. and 3,770 million yards. Similarly, out of the installed capacity for steel production which is 1,264 million tons per year, 1.16 million tons having been actually under production in certain previous years, the production in 1947 amounted to 0.850 million tons only. The monthly capacity of the country for 173,000 tons of cement came to be realised only upto 112,000 tons. and only 86,000 tons of paper were produced in 1947, the figure for 1945 being 100,000 tons and the existing capacity 110,000 tons per year

Production Pace

Even as this sorry tale of shortages covered the whole field of national production, needs grew apace widening the gap between supply and demands still further. Thus while steel production was less than a million tons per year and imports were practically unavailable, the demand for essential purposes alone reached 2 million tons per year. The cloth situation had an equally melancholy significance. for while the pre-war availability from production was 15 yards per head and 1½ yards even in 1943, a year of heavy war demands, it shrank to 10 yards per head in 1947 With the end of the war and the return towards normal working conditions in many industries, the demand for coal rose by 4 to 5 million tons more than during the peak period during the war. but less coal came to be moved to industrial consumers in 1947 than in 1945 and 1946. Cement was produced at 112,000 tons per month, while the monthly demand for essential purposes only was estimated to be at least 200,000 tons. Such fall in production over the whole range of industry naturally led to increased manufacturing costs on the one hand and the scarcity of both consumer goods and industrial raw materials on the other. The result was inflation.

Causes Of Decline In Production

The remedy seemed to lie in correcting the causes of decline. The causes were known and enumerated as (1) transport difficulties, (2) shortage of raw materials, both indigenous and imported and (3) labour unrest. Transport difficulties which were themselves part of a vicious circle along with declining production reacted on the supply of raw materials (particularly coal) to industry and on the clearance from works of finished products like cement, steel, paper, to name only three examples Coal.

AT A TIME WHEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ARE EMERGING FROM AN INDUSTRIAL CRISIS AND ARE STILL FIGHTING THE ODDS AGAINST FULL PRODUCTION, A REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE LAST YEAR IN THIS FIELD MAY INDICATE THE PROSPECTS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

cement and steel, all essential industrial commodities were in short supply, a condition which might persist even after the attainment of full capacity In a different category were other raw materials such as caustic soda, soda ash, non-ferrous metals in which there has been a world shortage, India depending on imports to a major extent of her requirements. There were still other goods such as imported components in obtaining which monetary ceilings and delays in licensing caused delay

Added to these difficulties were the consequences of the partition of the country. Disturbances in some parts of the country in the early months and emigration, which took place later, accounted for considerable dislocation in certain sectors of industry like leather, glass, etc., while the incidence of partition bore adversely on industries like jute, cotton textiles etc., which depend on the materials from Pakistan areas

"Indeed, the economic situation now is graver than during the war" said the Hon'ble Dr. Svama Prasad Mookerji, while presiding over the Industries Conference in December 1947 "The gap between spendable income which is growing and the volume of goods which is dwindling is widening today", he pointed out and added that though monetary inflation had ended and currency circulation had been falling slightly, prices were showing a progressive increase: bringing in its train an enhancement of wages and salaries. "The remedy for these defects will be the major problem of Government", he said.

Immediate Plans To Arrest Inflation

The Industries Conference which was attended by the delegates of industry, labour and Governments Central, Provincial and of States, gave priority to the consideration of this problem. A comprehensive stock-taking of Indian industry took place, as a result of which it became clear that the immediate objective of Government planning should be to step up production to existing capacity so as to bring down the prices Further it was self-evident that the real groundwork for all the post-war industrial schemes under contemplation was the full working of existing capacity And that could be achieved. the Conference realised by regulating distribution of the raw materials in short supply, solving transport problems by rigorous planning and ending labour unrest through conciliatory measures The first two problems could be solved by the establishment of appropriate official machinery in each case. but the problem of labour involved the balancing of such varied interests, vested and ideological, that it took a special session of the Conference under the lead of Pandit Nehru to arrive at a general agreement on what might be called a three-year truce.

The Ministry of Industry and Supply accordingly devised "immediate" plans for some 32 industries, the more important ones among them being steel. cotton textiles. cement. superphosphate. paper. drugs machine tools. motor car batteries electric motors etc The criterion for inclusion of an industry in the 'immediate plan' was the existence of circumstances capable of being tackled or overcome immediately Where an increase in production could be secured only through rehabilitation or renovation of existing plant and equipment through import of difficult items of machinery, the industry was placed in the short-term plan. It was expected that the 'immediate' plans would be implemented within 18 months, the short-term ones would cover period of three years and involve an investment of Rs 300 crores in foreign excange.

Endeavours to implement the 'immediate' plans commenced at the Conference itself, where a number of Technical Committees drew up principles of allocation of materials in short supply, including coal, among the various industries. Soon after a Coal Transport Committee was set up in Calcutta to improve the transport position in Bengal-Bihar coalfields. Meanwhile, a campaign with the slogan, "Produce or Perish" was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Industry Appeals were made to industry and labour to close their ranks in the joint endeavour of increasing the nation's wealth The greatest menace to democracy, today, it was pointed out, was inadequacy of national wealth

Significant Story Of Cotton Textiles

Particularly in cotton textiles there has been about 10 to 15 per cent increase in production during the second quarter of 1948 compared to that of the first. The full story of the cotton textile position in India in recent years would constitute a very truthful, though rather sobering reflection on Indian industry This industry. which is by far the single largest in the country has a block capital of Rs 100 crores. employs 600,000 workers and works 10.1 million spindles and 20.000 looms capable of producing 1,650 million lbs. of yarn and weaving 4.700 million yards of cloth Apart from its value merely as source of employment and investment. the industry possesses a vast national importance which is less only than food production and yet a gradual decline in production was registered in this industry since 1945. For while in that year 1,625 million lbs. of yarn and 4,688 million yards of cloth were produced, output declined to 1,396 million lbs and 4,003 million yards in the next year and to 1,320 million lbs and 3,838 million yards in 1947

In face of such rapidly declining production and soaring demands from the public the strain placed on the system of controls became so great that sentiment gathered in the country in favour of ending it As a result Government decided on January 21 exactly a week before Mahatma Gandhi's death to decontrol production pricing and distribution of cotton yarn and cloth subject to a few restrictions in movement Realising. however that the immediate effect of decontrol would be a steep rise in prices Government took the precaution of arming themselves with powers to credit to the public revenues the difference between the new prices of cloth and yarn and the old controlled prices in respect of stocks with mills. quota holders and the Bengal Textile Association. This, it was believed. might conteract the natural upward trend in prices

Decontrol And After

As expected, the prices rose high with decontrol They rose to unprecedented levels in the beginning. though even so the public had the consolation of finding cloth available Meanwhile production is reported to have increased from 982 million yards of cloth and 313 4 million lbs. of yarn produced in the first quarter of 1948 to nearly 1,090 million yards and 360 milion lbs. in the second quarter This perceptible rise in production combined with the urgency felt by the mills particularly in Bombay and Ahmedabad for relieving congestion of their stocks has led, of late. to a slight reduction of wholesale prices It is reported that compared with the prices ruling on the eve of decontrol th wholesale prices prevailing at present have risen by nearly 40 per cent on coarse cloth, 60 per cent on medium and fine and upto 100 per cent on superfine cloth. The rise in retail prices has been far higher, actual shortage being aggravated by artificial scarcity brought about by either hoarding or transport difficulties in upcountry or smuggling into Pakistan territory

As an incident of decontrol the handloom industry producing about 1,200 million yards per annum has been hard hit and Government have decided to grant the industry licenses to export their product freely to all possible destinations. The general export quota of all cotton textiles for the first quarter of 1948 was 200 million yards out of which 77 million yards

(Continued On Page 22)

Our Industrial Future

(Continued From Page 21)

have been supplied to USA and other hard currency areas.

Cotton And Machinery To Be Imported

The partition of the country having caused India's dependence on foreign countries for her supply of long-staple cotton to the extent of 10 lakhs of bales per year, special arrangements had to be entered into with Pakistan and other exporting countries for obtaining adequate supplies. Pursuant to an agreement entered into with Pakistan, India expects to obtain from that Dominion 4 lakhs of bales of cotton by the end of August 1948 and in addition 6.5 lakhs of bales for the next one year, against which India would export cloth and yarn at the rate of 12 bales for every 20 bales of raw cotton supplied. Meanwhile 25,000 bales of Sudan cotton were purchased in the first quarter of 1948, while negotiations are taking place in the Western hemisphere and in Egypt for further quantities.

While export of superior varieties of cotton is as a rule banned, the Government of India have permitted, as a special case, export of 35,000 bales of controlled varieties, besides 30,000 bales of other cotton to Japan. This export would be accounted for in dollars and paid to the extent posible in goods needed by India from Japan.

NEW PRODUCTION PLANS

This is precisely why Government instead of being solely and merely concerned with propping up declining production has been throughout the year encouraging the extension of the spheres of production. History was made, and in a truer sense, revived on March 14, 1948, when the first Indian made steamer, S.S. Jala Usha (8,000 tons) was launched at Vizagapatam harbour from Scindia's Ship-building Yard by the Prime Minister of India. Another 8000-tonner of Scindias is expected to be completed by September next from the same yard. The Panel Report on Ship-Building which estimates India's need for mercantile marine at 2 million gross tons has set a short-term target of 10,000 gross tons and a long-term one of 50,000 gross tons per annum. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore, which has been hitherto serving merely as an overhaul, assembly and conversion depot, has now entered the stage of direct production. By arrangement with Percival Aircraft, Company (U.K.) the factory is expected to manufacture 30 aircraft from raw materials within the next two years, besides assembling 15 aircraft from components and 5 from detailed parts. A Design and Development Section under an Indian export has been added to the factory, where a further programme of expansion is to be launched shortly.

There are already seven plants in India for complete assembly of cars and trucks from knocked down condition, which together assembled in 10433 cars and 9069 trucks in 1947. Besides this, two firms, one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay have started preliminary work for manufacturing complete trucks and motor cars and have ordered Rs. 2.4 crores worth of machine tools necessary, out of which nearly half has arrived. Government who are assisting the industry expect that India will have on her roads motor cars and trucks manufactured indigeneously within the next six years. The first steam road-roller made in India has already been launched at Jamshedpur.

The country can produce 62,000 bicycles annually out of her need for three lakhs, 1,500 sewing machines out of one lakh need and nearly a fourth of the demand for hurricane lanterns, which is of the order of five million per year. The record of general electrical engineering industries is even more encouraging. There is capacity in the country at present for nearly 2½ lakhs of storage batteries, 142 million cells of dry battery and 130,000 H.P. of electrical motors. The Government of India are examining the possibility of a factory for the manufacture of machine tools and have decided to establish a factory for manufacturing telephone components.

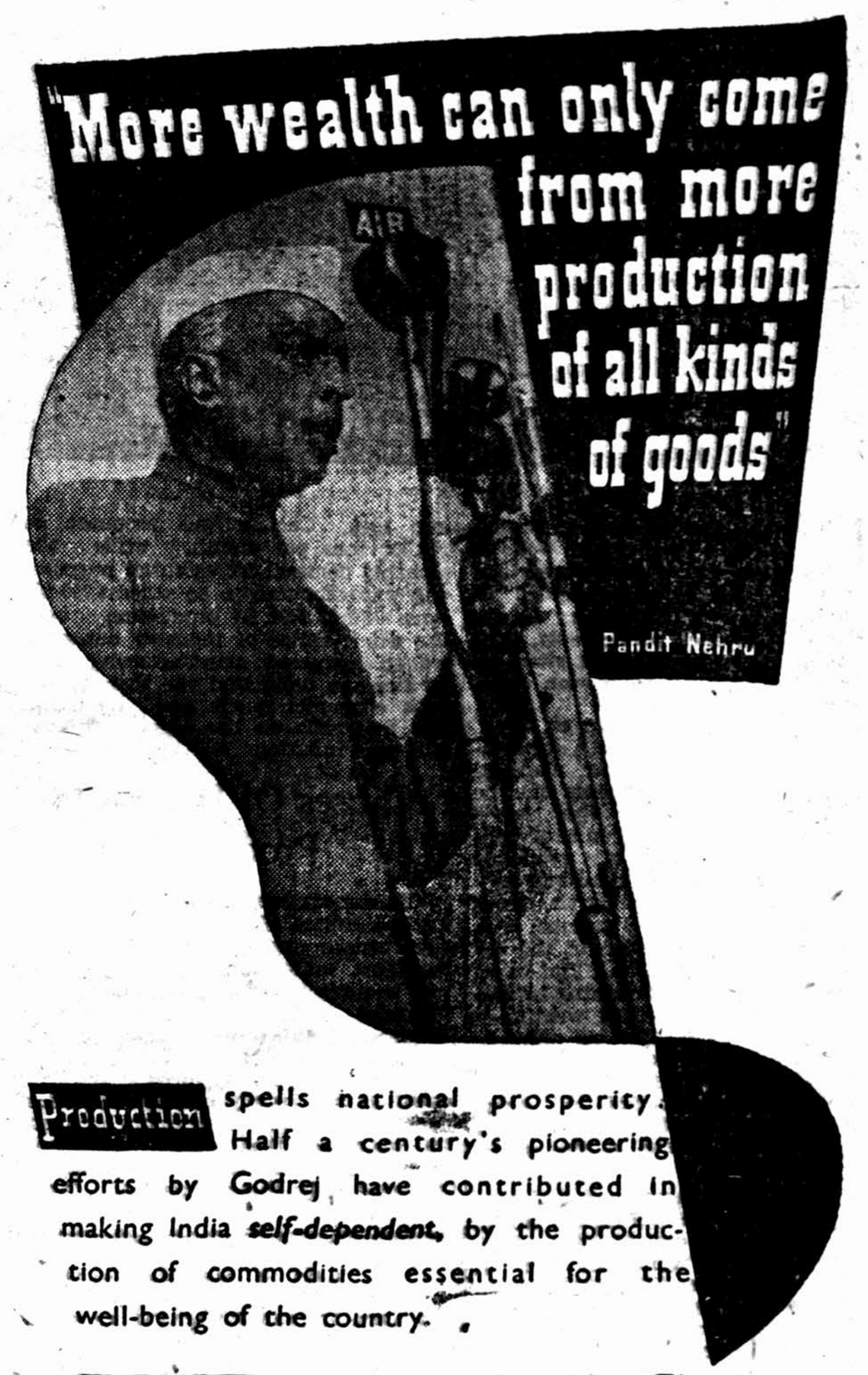
The Government have already appointed technical consultants for setting up one or more steel plants capabel of producing one million tons per annum, as a Central Government enterprise. The new steel works, it is expected, will start production within the next five years. The present annual capacity of coal is about 30 million tons, but according to the report of the Coalfields Committee, production and despatch can be stepped up by about 1½ million tons annually, so that by 1956 about 41 million tons should become available for consumption. The Government of India have, meanwhile, appointed an American firm of experts to report on the feasibility of setting up one or more plants for the extraction of oil from coal upto a million tons of oil per year, which will incidentally result in the utilisation of low grade varieties of coal up to 7 million tons per year. An attempt is also being made to conserve the fuel supplies of the country by making admixture of power alcohol with petrol compulsory by legislation. While this is likely to save about 20 per cent of the country's supplies, Government are also examining proposals to start refineries for distilling crude oil imported from abroad.

The foregoing are examples of the Central Government's endeavours in individual industries and general facilities for industrialisation, but their greatest contribution to the industry of the future consists in their declaration of policy.

The Policy

The Government of India's Resolution on industrial Policy, adopted by the Indian Parliament on April 8, 1948 is essentially a manifesto for more production. Based on the consensus of opinion obtaining in the country as reflected in the Resolution of the Industries Conference (December 1947) and in the Recolution of the Economic Sub-Committee of Congress, its provisions were hammered into definite shape after consultation with the various economic and social interests in the country and groups of partisans of different ideologies.

AS A RESULT, THE RESOLUTION IS SO BALANCED IN ITS DOCTRINAL AFFINITIES THAT THE SUPPORT IT HAS OBTAINED IS BALACNED AND RESTRAINED, THE VARIOUS ADVERSE CRITICISMS JUST CANCELLING ONE ANOTHER. ALL COMMENTS HAVE RECOGNISED, HOWEVER, THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE OF THE POLICY WHICH IS TO STEP UP NATIONAL PRODUCTION.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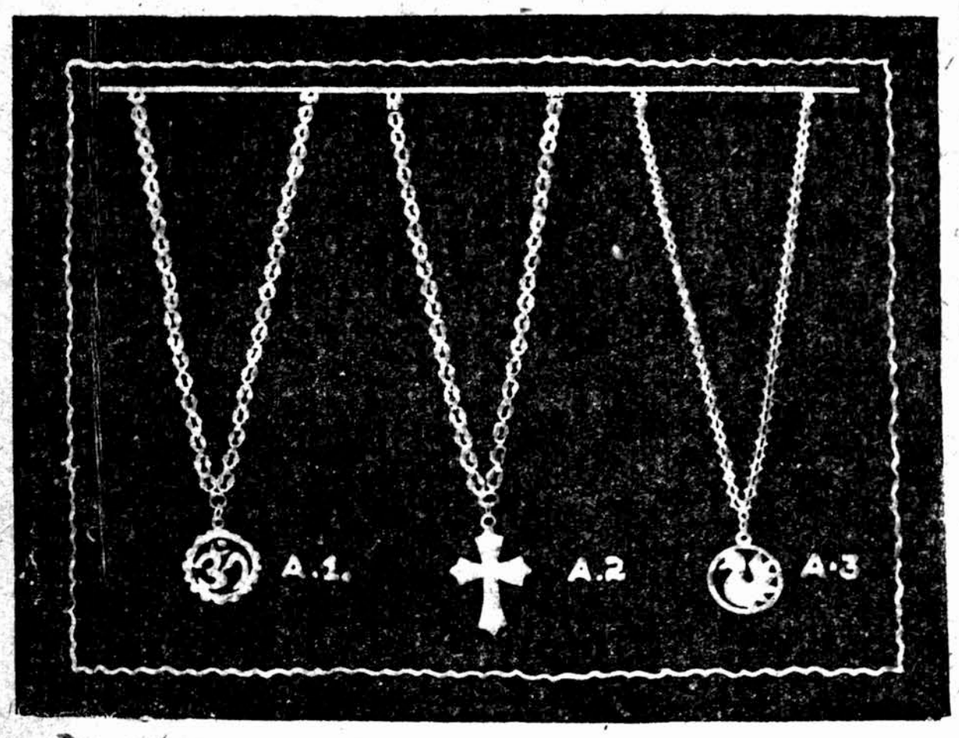

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Common Code For Hindus

FEATURES OF AN EPOCH-MAKING BILL

LAW MINISTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

THE tackling of extremely intricate legal problems resulting from the attainment of independence and the sponsoring of one of the greatest pieces of social legislation were part of the work which had to be undertaken by the Ministry of Law Government of India, in the first year of freedom. With hardly any increase in the pre-independence strength of staff the Ministry has coped with unusually heavy tasks with thoroughness and promptitude.

All legal matters of the Government of India are managed and supervised by the Ministry of Law. The Ministry works through eight Branches, i.e., (1) Reforms Branch; (2) Legislative Branch; (3) Drafting Branch; (4) Solicitors' Branch; (5) Advice Branch; (6) War Pensions Appeal Tribunals Branch; (7) Publication Branch; and (8) General Administration Branch.

REFORMS BRANCH: The attainment of independence brought about constitutional changes in various respects.

First, the control exercised by the British Government over the administration of India through the Secretary of State disappeared and the Governnor-General and the Governors lost those functions which used to be discharged by them in their discretion or individual judgement. They now act on the advice of the Ministers

Secondly, the country was divided into the Dominions of India and Pakistan

Thirdly, a constitutional relationship was for the first time created between the Government of India and the Rulers of the States who elected to accede to the Dominion of India.

The constitutional changes brought about were sudden and far-reaching and the Ministry had to draft a large number of Orders, which were issued in the name of the Governor-General, to make the transition smooth and easy. Twenty-three such Orders were issued before August 15, 1947 and 19 between that day and April 1, 1948, when the Governor-General's power to issue such Orders lapsed. Of these 42 Orders the most important are those relating to (1) the adaptation of the Government of India Act, 1935; (2) the making of textual amendments in the existing laws; (3) the constitution of the Legislatures of the reconstituted provinces of West Bengal, East Punjab and Assam, originally, on the basis of the national division and then on the basis of the Boundary Commission's Report; (4) the distribution of property, rights and liabilities between the two Dominions of India and Pakistan and the divided provinces of West Bengal and East Bengal, East Punjab and West Punjab and Assam and East Bengal; (5) the reconstitution of the Calcutta High Court and (6) the constitution of the East Punjab High Court.

Another set of 17 Orders were issued under the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1937. A large number of these Orders were concerned with the constitution of High Courts and conditions of service of the High Court judges. For instance, new High Courts for the provinces of Assam and Orissa were established and the High Court of Allahabad and the Chief Court of Oudh were amalgamated into a new High Court. Some of the other Orders were required to include in the appropriate provinces certain French LOGES which were ceded to India by the French Republic and to merge certain States and Talukas in the province of Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE AND DRAFTING BRANCHES: The administrative Ministries of the Government put up proposals for legislation and the Law Ministry gives them a practical shape. It drafts all Bills for the Legislature and drafts and promulgates all Ordinances and Regulations. It watches progress of Bills through the Legislature and manages the affairs of the Select Committees.

Since August 15, 1947, legislative work has greatly increased. Shortly after the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the first session of the Constituent Assembly functioning as a Dominion Legislature began on the 17th of November, 19477 and continued till the 12th of December, 1947. During that session, 24 new official Bills and 14 new non-official Bills were introduced and 22 Bills were finally passed. The Budget Session of the Dominion Legislature started on the 28th January and terminated on the 9th April, 1948. Besides the Budget itself, 26 official Bills and 16 non-official Bills were introduced and 29 Bills were finally passed. A large number of Bills are still before the Assembly. Thirty-four Ordinances were promulgated of which 17 were issued in 1947.

Bills and Ordinances, as a rule, originate from the administrative Ministries, but certain measures are also sponsored by the Ministry of Law and the following two Bills deserve special mention:

(i) The Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1947, and (ii) The Hindu Code.

Appeals To Privy Council

The former provides for appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court in civil cases to the fullest extent permissible under the Government of India Act, 1935, and for the abolition 'pro tanto' of all direct appeals to His Majesty in Council. Although, owing to the limitations imposed by the Government of India Act, 1935, appeals to Privy Council cannot altogether be excluded, yet the Act has the effect of stopping further flow of direct appeals to the Privy Council and has thus paved the way for the creation of a Supreme Court in India. The Act, however, does not interfere with appeals which are pending before the Privy Council and the records of which have been sent to England by the High Courts concerned nor with the appeals for the bringing of which special leave was granted before the coming into force of this Act. Such appeals have been left to be disposed of by the Privy Council under the existing Law.

Hindu Code

The latter Bill, namely the Hindu Code, is an epoch-making measure to amend and codify almost the whole of Hindu Law. The Code was prepared by a Committee of Experts under the guidance of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Law Minister and was introduced in the late Legislative Assembly and continued in the Dominion Legislature. After the Codes of Manu and Yagnavalka, it is the first attempt to provide an uniform Code for the Hindus. The Code seeks to do away with the various schools of Hindu law and will thus help to promote unity among Hindus of all Provinces. They will now be governed by one common law and, in course of time, common rights and customs will also evolve. It not only brings Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains under a common law, but also bestows new privileges on women in line with laws prevailing in the progressive countries. The important features of the Code are as follows:—

(1) it seeks to abolish the principle of survirorship and the joint family as conceived under the Mitakshara law. The principles of Dayabhaga have been applied throughout the country.

(2) In intestate succession, a daughter will also inherit the property of her parents, getting half the share of the son in the case of father's property and double the share of the son in the case of mother's property.

(3) The Hindu women's present limited estate is to be converted into an absolute estate

(4) Monogamy is to be introduced as a rule of law and divorce permitted under certain conditions.

(5) The law of inheritance has been greatly modified. And the list of heirs has been cut down to a reasonable limit.

The Legislative Branch also deals with the Provincial Bills which are sent for the assent of the Governor-General. Besides, it deals with subjects like Civil Law and Procedure, Legal Profession, Admiralty Jurisdiction and International Convention.

SOLICITORS' BRANCH: This Branch advises the other Ministries INTER ALIA in cases in which legal proceedings have been instituted or are pending or which are calculated to lead to such proceedings. The advice of this Branch is sought before launching any criminal prosecution against a Government servant or sanctioning any such prosecution. Due to the partition of the country and the constitutional changes, a large number of new and intricate problems have arisen. The work of this Branch is not merely to supervise Government litigation in District Courts High Courts, the Federal Court and the Privy Council but also to advise the various Departments and Ministries on legal questions with a view to prevent unecessary litigation. There are five officers working in this Branch namely, the Solicitor Second Solicitor and three Assistant Solicitors. They deal with a large number of cases. During the year 1947, 4,904 references were made to this Branch while during this year 3,078 references were made upto 20th July, 1948. The Solicitor also acts as the Honorary Adviser to some public organisations like the Indian Red Cross Society and the Tuberculosis Association of India.

ADVICE BRANCH: This Branch acts behind the scenes in the activity of every Ministry by tendering advice on legal matters including the scrutiny of statutory rules, orders and notifications.

WAR PENSIONS APPEAL TRIBUNALS BRANCH: After the World War II demobilised personnel were granted pensions by the Government of India. As a large number of officers were dissatisfied with the amount of pension granted to them, Tribunals were constituted to deal with the appeals and the claim of such officers.

There are three such Tribnals—one each in Madras, Lucknow and Jullundur. There is also a Central Appeal Tribunal hearing appeals from these three Tribunals. Each Tribunal consists of a Legal Member, a Medical member and a Service (Army) Member. Redress has been granted to a large number of pensioners who were dissatisfied with the executive orders of the Government.

PUBLICATION BRANCH: The work of this Branch is silent but very important. It publishes all Central Acts, Ordinances and Regulations, general Statutory Rules and Orders and Acts of Parliament relating to India, translates all Central Acts and Ordinances into Hindi and Urdu and keeps the books used by the officers of this Ministry up-to-date.

GENERAL ADMINISTR ATI O N BRANCH: This Branch is in charge of all establishment matters and other miscellaneous matters. It also deals with two important kinds of Tribunals, namely the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and the Special Tribunals established for trying corruption cases. The Income Tax Tribunal looks after the rights of the Government as well as the assessees after income tax and business profits tax are assessed. It is the first judicial Tribunal before which an assessee comes for relief. There are five Benches functioning in the cities of Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad and Bombay, the city of Bombay having two Benches. Each Bench consists of one Judicial Member and one Accountant Member.

The Special Tribunals dealing with corruption cases are four in number—one at Simla, two at Calcutta and one at Bombay.

Law & Liberty

In all governments, there must of necessity be both the law and the sword; laws without arms would give us not liberty, but licentiousness; and arms without laws would produce not subjection but slavery. The law, therefore, should be unto the sword what the handle is to the hacchet; it should direct the stroke and temper the force.

—COLTON.

India's Federal And High Court Judges In Conference

A photograph taken during the [illegible] of the Judges of the Federal Court and Chief Justices of the High Courts of India held in the Council Chamber, New Delhi, on March 27

From left to right: Sir Frederick Grille (Nagpur); Mr. Justice Manohar Lal (Patna); Mr. Justice Bidhubhusan Malik (Allahabad); Mr Justice Venkata Rajammanar (Acting Chief Justice, Madras); Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali (Judge, Federal Court); Sir Harilal J. Kania (Chief Justice of India) and Mr. Justice M. Pataniali Sastri (Judge, Federal Court)

Muslims And The Indian Union

TODAY, a year ago the country was divided and both the dominion became free. The history of this one year cannot be claimed as a record that invokes pride. During this one year we witnessed the panorama of disastrous happenings in the Punjab and Delhi and the tragic migration of millions on uprooted humanity from one dominion to another, the forced marches of those lost souls who were deprived of everything they held dear in life. Unexpected things happened. Things moved so fast that no power on earth could stop their course. To look back is indeed an acutely painful affair.

Many Muslims of India, it is true, cannot absolve themselves of their share in the sad responsibility for whatever has happened They were. as a matter of fact. more vociferous in the clamour for Pakistan than those who actually got the benefit of its achievement

However today, these Indian Muslims are disillusioned and disappointed. They feel that they are cheated by their leaders. Perhaps they would not have backed the demand for Pakistan had they known what really Pakistan would hold in store for them.

Active Co-operation

The Muslims profess their genuine loyalty to the Indian Union. Many of them laid their lives in the war in Kashmir so that Kashmir may form part of the Indian Union. Many of them have condemned the attitude of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the atrocities of the Razakars in the Nizam's dominion. If the time comes, as they have done in Kashmir, they are prepared to extend their hand of active co-operation to fight the menace of the Nizam and bring the short-sighted and obstinate scion of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty down on his knees.

Still they are suspected. Still they are regarded as the fifth colomnists

By Adam Adil

of Pakistan and Hyderabad. They are treated as aliens and their profession of loyalty carries no weight. The doors of some of Government departments specially of those of the military and police, are not as open to them as before. There are reports that some of the Muslim officials are harassed and slowly forced out of the Government departments on one pretext or the other. The Muslims are kept out from service in non-Government establishments. Not seldom they are denied facilities in business and commerce. Even the Nationalist Muslims who had never lagged behind in the struggle for freedom and had ever been the confirmed opponents of the establishment of Pakistan, find their voice ineffective. This is happening in spite of the great martyrdom of Gandhiji who sacrificed his life so that the Muslims of India be given all opportunities to raise their heads as loyal and patriotic citizens of the Indian Union.

The Muslims do realise. of course, that the adverse treatment meted out to them at present is the natural consequence of the division of the country.

Pestering Questions

However, they have to have their being here; they have to live and die here. To whom should they look for justice, to whom should they prove their "bona-fides" of loyalty" are the questions that pester them.

They realise, too, that even in their midst today are vested interests, who could not be trusted and would betray India when time comes. The Government is fully aware of such dangerous elements. The Government must deem its first duty to round up such dangerous elements out of the country. But it is surprising that the Government themselves sometimes give a a lease of life to such elements and organisations. But the poor. ignorant, so far misled but now disillusioned Musalman in the street cannot be made to suffer for the heinous crimes of these enemies of the country.

The Indian Musalman, therefore is at his wit's end. On the one hand he has lost faith in Pakistan and on the other, he is distrusted in Indian Union though he desires to serve the country of his birth with his heart and soul. Unless things improve for him he sees darkness and doom.

Should the Indian Muslim be left to his fate or should something be done to lift him from the psychological morass he is falling in, to omprove his lot and be trusted, is the question that dominates the minds of some of the leading Muslims of India. Muslim League leaders who are here cannot rise to the occasion, for, they have no moral strength to do so It is only the progressive and Nationalist Muslims who can rise to the occasion and stop the drift of Musalmans towards degeneration. Their past record is clean and bears an ample proof that they are capable of giving dynamic lead at critical moments. They possess moral strength that is needed to undertake this tremendous task They are trained in the traditions of struggle, they are tested on the high way of sacrifice and suffering. Besides at the feet of Gandhiji they have learned the technique of Satyagraha and all the ways and means to put an end to all wrongs

Will the Progressive and Nationalist Muslims rise to the occasion?

Wanted A Dynamic Lead

Firstly they must give a dynamic lead to the Indian Muslims and mobilise them all solidly behind the Indian Union in its policies towards Pakistan, Hyderabad and Kashmir affair and deal a mortal blow to the reactionary tendencies which sometimes still threaten to rise amongst Muslims; and thus render the Muslims worthy of being taken in confidence and trusted.

Secondly they must assert with the powers and by peaceful and constitutional means and by Gandhian ways, to ensure the security and progress of the Muslims.

Will the Indian Governments co-operate with the Nationalist Muslims?

IT IS BY .CO-OPERATION AND BY TAKING THE MUSLIMS IN CONFIDENCE ALONE, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS WILL SUCCEED IN ENLISTING THE FULLEST SUPPORT OF MUSLIMS BEHND THEM.

Prime Minister's Message To Indian's Abroad

I send my greetings to our fellow-countrymen abroad on this anniversary of our Independence. The past year has been full of difficulty and full of sorrow for us. We have overcome many dangers, but we have failed also in many ways. On this day we dedicate ourselves anew to the service of our country and our people.

Those of our countrymen who are abroad represent India in some way or other, whatever their calling. They are bits of India in foreign lands and they must always remember therefore that they have it in their power to bring credit or discredit to India. In these days of difficulty and crisis not only in India but all over the world, each one of us must remember his duty and service to India and resolve afresh to be worthy of this great country of ours. JAI HIND.

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For Women

Memo For August 15

By Leela Jog

AS the 15th of August rings in the first anniversary of the Independence Day, one is inclined to be in a reminiscent mood. It is a curious working of the human mind that even in a moment of great rejoicing, our thoughts turn back to the suffering, sacrifice and hard labour that have gone to its making.

So, today, as we participate in flag-salutation, processions meetings and merry-making the cavalcade of past events keeps moving before the mind: the year of the Great Mutiny, the insurrection in Bengal, Tilak's Swaraj movement, Home Rule agitation of Annie Besant, the Civil Disobedience campaigns by Gandhiji, the 'Quit India' struggle and the heroic struggle of Azad Hind Fauj under Subhas Bose. Along with these are also remembered the attempts for abolition of the SATI and purdah, for enacting the Widow-Re-Marriage and Sarda Acts, for women's education and enfranchisement. Memory of the long years of bitter fights against an alien Government and backward society in attaining those measures lends a peculiar enchantment to our final achievement of national freedom.

Equal Rights

That dearly-won freedom is twelve months old now and what have we to show on the new record? In the first place, the new constitution of free India grants full and equal rights and opportunities to its citizens irrespective of caste, creed, colour or sex. This high principle of treating all humans as equal is recognised in the constitution of all progressive countries but only a few of them put it in practice without any reservations.

In contrast our young Government has shown the courage and vision in putting into action its declared objectives. And if at all proof were needed, we can point to the women in the office of an ambassador, governor, cabinet member and provincial ministers. There's no need to fear that these will be the first few exceptions. For not so long ago, the Government declared women eligible for the Indian Police and Administrative Services; thus providing us with opportunities of gaining experience and training. After all, these two will be the necessary qualifications for holding any office whether by a man or woman in a democratic India.

A far more vital change that is looming on the horizon is due to the various Acts (affecting women legally and socially) passed in the different provinces of the Union: the anti-Dowry Act, the anti-Bigamy Act and the law granting the right of divorce to a woman under certain conditions. These over-due changes have been brought about long ago, but our erstwhile rulers found it to their advantage to maintain the status quo under cover of religious non-interference policy. However, it was only proper that the peoples' representatives in the Government quickened the pace of these reforms. One only wishes that the changes were on an all-India basis. The Rau Committee Bill on the codification of Hindu Law is still hanging fire in the Central Legislature and it is to be hoped that it will be enacted before the year is out.

Revolutionary Changes

The codification of Hindu Law will bring in revolutionary changes because for the first time the Hindu woman will be put on equal footing with man. She will be given the right to own property. She will also have a share in the father's property although it may be half of the brother's share. Another aspect of the Rau Committee Bill is in regard to marriage, which according to Hindu Law is sacramental and indissoluble. The revised law recognises contractual marriage and grants the rights to divorce. It purposes not to recognise a marriage if the first wife is living thereby innovating the principle of monogamy. Thus a woman will not be compelled to stay with a husband who ill-treats her or is guilty of adultery. This doesn't mean that women, in order to establish their equality, will launch a drive to build an Indian model of Reno! The codification of Hindu Law is important not just because it gives woman new right but it promises to end an unjust system. This will bring about the necessary change in Society's attitude towards women.

This indeed is a record of which any Government can be proud. And as for women who are the beneficiaries, they have every reason to rejoice, as they too have played an important part in building up this record. But if we women want to make a contribution to the nation-building activity, it is necessary to count not only what we have achieved but also that which has yet to be achieved. Hence, the Independence anniversary should be an occasion for preparing a memo for the next year. And now as we think of the things to be done in the sphere of education and public health, which concern our sisters in the fields, factories, trades, mills and homes, we realise the insignificance of our achievements so far!

Need Of Leisure

To this section of society the right to occupy high office or inherit parental property is meaningless. The right to work has ever been theirs. It might be a startling revealation that out of a total female population of about 180 million 50 million, i.e., nearly half the adult female population are wage earners. (Pre-partition figures from National Planning Sub-Committee Report on "Woman's Place in Planned Economy.") The other half are engaged in looking after the family and running the home. For most of the women in these two sections, the right to education, leisure and health become fundamental.

Government has shouldered the responsibility of providing Free Primary Education. But how far can the women avail themselves of this opportunity when they have no leisure to attend the literacy or the adult education classes? The Government must be prevailed upon to make technical research the hand-maid of the overworked housewife by making labour-saving gadgets widely and cheaply available. In addition, State-run or aided creches, nursery and kindergarten schools must come forward to take care of the child while its mother attends the school. Unless these and similar facilities are created the ten year and 20 year education plans will not be feasible. Without education the woman will not be able to exercise intelligently her primary right to vote.

There is then the problem of health to be tackled. It brings in allied questions of food, clothing and housing. These have almost baffled our Government which is pre-occupied with grave issues like Kashmir, Hyderabad and the refugees. As intelligent citizens of a democratic state, we must understand that our Government is not in possession of a magic wand to give us roomy houses, enough food and clothes. But we also know that it has a whip in hand and it is our desire that it be used to bring to book the hoarder, profiteer, blackmarketeer and exploiter. Unless that is done freedom will be only a mirage to the majority of the Indian people.

The Hard Way

Those of us who have been lucky enough to taste the first fruits of freedom must bear in mind that freedom is indivisible and until its benefits are reaped by our less fortunate sisters, it will always be in danger. To attain this goal must we depend upon the Government alone? Can we ourselves not do something? Yes, we can and in whatever manner we wish. To quote the sincere words of our Prime Minister:

> "Today with some kind of National Government in the country it becomes very necessary that women should take up something which might not be pompous or glamorous but nevertheless useful .....Choose your activity which, in essence, should be something to do with, if I may say so, common people. Know what their troubles are and try to get them redressed. Try to get them trust you and then you will be able to do much more'.

It was a thrilling experience to have fought for the country's independence. It is inevitable that to preserve it we shall have to go by the hard way of work and more work.

Today we must take stock of what we have achieved as citizens of a free India, so that we may avoid complacency and endeavour to keep our thoughts and deeds fresh and active.

SIGN OF PERFECTION

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Historic Achievements Of State Ministry

(Continued From Page 7)

GUJARAT STATE RULERS MEETING MR. V. P. MENON, STATES SECRETARY, AT A CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY TO DISCUSS ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF MERGER.

The attitude of the Indian Government towards States had therefore remained well-defined, unambiguous and characteristically faithful to Gandhiji's political ideology. Though the Indian Constituent Assembly proclaimed a Republican objective for the Union as a whole, the Government of India have never contemplated the extinction of the princely order within the States. They have, on the contrary, only urged that the States should stabilise their existence on the basis of democracy and responsible government with the Princes as their constitutional heads, having their traditional personal rights and privileges guranteed in so far as they are consistent with the good of the people.

The political revolution wrought so far lies only in rendering the declared will of the people of States more effective than the personal desire of the Ruler.

For whether it is a question of dispute accession as in Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad or a question of integration of merger of the States concerned, the Government of India have always in strict adherence to declared Congress policy expressed their readiness to abide by the wishes of the people, in some cases to be expressed through a referendum. A Gov. ernment which insists so earnestly on an appraisal of the will of the people of every State regarding such individual questions of policy, may be expected to be naturally anxious to see that responsible government becomes the ruler everywhere.

about".—SARDAR PATEL

Democratisation of States being the foremost objective it had to be achieved at any cost, and in a vast number of cases the cost has involved either the integration of the State within an adjoining Province or the merging of its boundaries in a Union with a number of other States. For responsible government could be sustained only on the basis of efficient administration on modern civilised standards for which only about 20 States or groups of States could afford necessary resources. This problem had indeed presented itself even earlier to the leaders of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, who at their session in 1939 at Ludhiana adopted a resolution recommending that all States with a population below 20 lakhs or an annual revenue of less than Rs. 50 lakhs should amalgamate with neighbouring Provinces. The present criterion of a 'viable' State observed by the Government of India, however, is that it should have at least a population of about 10 lakhs or is in other words, entitled to return its own representative to the Constituent Assembly. It is the avowed policy of the Government of India, that while they would not in any way disturb the autonomous existence of these 'viable' units except at the desire of their people and their Rulers, they would initiate measures to persuade the smaller States either to combine themselves into Unions wherever possible or to integrate with the territory of the adjoining Provinces, wherever necessary. The time-schedule for implementing this policy through negotiation, persuasion and suitable local political adjustment has been so far kept up and the movement for merger which has proceeded with a revolutionary speed is now very near its completion.

THE BEGINNING

It was in Orissa that the process of integration of small States started. Rulers of twenty-three States of the Eastern States of Orissa, occupying in all about 24,000 square miles with a population of more than 40 lakhs and an annual revenue of about 99 lakhs, were persuaded by Sardar Patel in December last at a Conference at Cuttack to allow their States to integrate with the Province of Orissa. Similar advice given by him was accepted by Rulers of 14 Chhattisgarh States comprising an area of 32,000 sq. miles at a conference at Nagpur shortly after. As a result three groups of States merged with Orissa and Central Provinces respectively on January 1, 1948.

The merger of the Eastern States with Orissa, hastened as it was by the proved inability of certain of those States to keep elementary law and order within their territories, marked, incidentally the culmination of the greater Utkal movement. There were recently a few indications of a section of Orissa's ex-rulers attempting to revive their so-called sovereignty by demanding the formation of Union of Orissa States. The move has ended, the people of the States being opposed to it. A special Assembly of people's representatives of the integrated States is assisting Orissa Government till the permanent Provincial Constitution is settled and implemented.

The State of Mayurbhunj, which is a viable one has, however, opted to stand out of the province and continue its autonomous existence. But there are indications of the State falling in line.

The integration of the Orissa and Chhattisgarh States, which meant virtually their abolition on promise of adequate compensation of their ex-rulers, was followed by similar decision of smaller States remaining isolated in other parts of the Indian Union. Thus Makrai (151 sq. miles) merged with C.P. on February 1, Banganapalle (259 sq. miles) with Madras on February 22, and Loharu (226 sq. miles) and Pataudi (53 sq. miles) with East Punjab. A much bigger State tran any of these, namely, Pudukottah, merged with Madras on March 3, and the enthusiasm with which the people of this important Tamil State with an area of 1,185 sq. miles, population of 4.38 lakhs and an annual revenue of Rs. 28 lakhs, welcomed the dramatic announcement of its integration with the Province proved how in this particular matter no less than in that of pressing for responsible government in bigger States, the States Ministry of the Government of India was functioning but as an instrument of the popular will.

Meanwhile, sirteen Deccan States except Kolhapur, a viable unit, decided to integrate with the Province of Bombay, though eight of these States had previously formed a Union among themselves. The sixteen States comprised a territory of 7,651 sq. miles with a population of 17 lakhs and an annual revenue of ..more than Rs. 142 lakhs. This was followed by the decision of 18 jurisdictional States of Gujerat (all except Baroda) and a number of petty principalities, covering in all an area of more than 19,300 sq.. miles with a population of more than 27 lakhs and an annual revenue of Rs. 165 lakhs to merge into the Province of Bombay. The following are the names of these States: Balasmor, Bansda, Baria, Cambey, Chhota-Udepur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Idar, Radhanpur, Vijaynagar, Danta, Palanpur, Jumbugodha and Sirohi.

While nearly 93,000 sq. miles of territory have thus been absorbed into Provinces by way of integration of small States, the latter has also taken the form of constituting a new Province in the case of 21 States of the Himalayan States. The Himachal Pradesh, which is a new administrative unit comprising all the East Punjab Hill States (except Tehri Garhwal) is a Centrally administered Province, now under a Chief Commissioner pending the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor contemplated under the future constitution of the Indian Union. This Province which is nearly 11,000 sq. miles in area has a homeogeneous population, numbering nearly 1 million, consisting predominantly of descendants of Rajputs and other Hindus who had sought these Himalayan retreats in the 14th and 15th centuries for the sake of religious and cultural independence.

The States which are non-viable still to be integrated or merged are Tehri Garhwal, Banares and Rampur (U.P.) Jaisalmeer (Rajputana), Cooch Bihar, Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hill States (Assam).

United States

The "Union" or "United States", as it is called, constitutes another species of statehood in which a number of States, generally contiguous to each other are merged into a new political and administrative entity with the ruler of one of the merging units as Ruler-President (Rajpramukh). The object of consolidation being to create new units large enough to sustain democratic government, the covenant among the rulers of the merging States attested and guaranteed in every case by the States Ministry of the Government of India, provides for the setting up of an Interim Ministry to advise the Rajpramukh and for the summoning of a Constituent Assembly to frame the ultimate constitution of the Union. Thus the Union, so formed, constitutes in each case a new composite State, with a democratic constitution, into which the merging States lose their separate identity except in so far as their rulers would be guaranteed the essential rights and privileges of their order including a privy purse, specified in the Covenant.

The Covenants of all the Unions also contain a clause which empowers the Central Legislature to legislate for them on all matters in List I and List III in the VII Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935, except the entries in List I relating to any tax or duty. Commenting on this important provision which virtually brings up the Unions to the position of Provinces in respect of their constitutional relation with the Centre, the States Ministry indicated in a statement that this tremendous advance on the Instrument of Instructions might probably be adopted by other States.

Evolution Of Unions

The formation of such a Union for Kathiwar, which made history, was hailed throughout the country, when it was announced. Only fourteen months earlier had the United Kathiawar movement found clamant expression at a conference at Dhrangadhara. The States in Kathiawar then comprised 13 salute States, 107 limited jurisdictional States and 329 non-jurisdictional states and talukas making up 449 units in all, but cut up into 860 different areas scattered over a total area of nearly 31,885 sq. miles, the population being 3 1/2 to 4 millions and the total annual revenue of Rs. 8 crores. This extreme political fragmentation of the territory was reflected in the multiplicity of revenue laws, customs barriers and different legal systems prevailing in the area, thereby blocking all progress, political, administrative and economic. It was the influence of Sardar Patel and the patriotism of leading Kathiawar Princes, especially of Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, which brought about the unification of Saurashtra, now after twelve centuries of continued disintegration.

Of the more important States in this territory Cutch has been brought directly under the administration of the Government of India. Another State, Junagadh, is yet to join though its people have by overwhelming majority in the last plebiscite rejected accession to Pakistan and have since expressed impatience to join Saurashtra.

Since the United State of Kathiawar was inaugurated on February 15, 1948, the response of the Kathiawar rulers was wide and voluntary and the next group of rulers to take advantage of the principle of United States were the four States, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, which formed the United States of Matsya on March 17, 1948. The Matsya Union which has a territory of nearly 7,600 sq. miles with a population of over 18 lakhs nearly Rs. 2 crores of annual revenue, has Bharatpur for capital. The Government of the Union of which the Maharaja of Dholpur is the present Rajpramukh comprises six popular Ministers drawn from the different Constituent States; and it is assisted by an administrator appointed by the Government of India.

Provisions similar to those of the Saurashtra Covenant are contained in the Covenant for Vindhya Pradesh, a United State consisting of Rewa and 34 Bundelkhand States, which was inaugurated at Rewa on April 2, 1948. The total area covered by the Union is 24,610 sq. miles, its population is nearly 36 lakhs and its annual revenue about Rs. 2 1/2 crores. Out of this the State of Rewa has alone has an area of 13,000 sq. miles with a populataion of nearly 18 lakhs and an annual revenue of about Rs. 65 lakhs.

The United State of Rajasthan inaugurated at first on March 25, 1948, at Kotah with Kotah, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Partapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk was reconstituted on April 18, 1948, at Udaipur by the integration of Mewar with the Union. The Maharaja of Udaipur is a first Raj-Pramukh of the reconstituted Union the Maharaja of Kotak the first senor Vice-President. Out of a total area of 29,977 sq. miles 42.6 lakhs of population and nearly 318 lakhs of annual revenue for the United State of Rajasthan, Udaipur State alone consists of 13,170 sq. miles with a population of about 19.3 lakhs and annual revenue exceeding Rs. 125.28 lakhs.

The Covenant for the creation of the Malwa Union or Madhya Bharat as it is called, is an important landmark in the evolution of these Unions. Having an area of nearly 46,300 sq. miles with a population of about 72,00,000 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 8 crores, "this is one of the biggest Unions in India", to quote the words of Sardar Patel, "and there is no Union which can compare with it in resources and population". The area covered which contains the remnants of the old Maratha Empire in Hindustan and Malwa, is still strategically important in the Indian Union, and in industrial development it is even to-day a progressive zone. Gwalior, which is the most important of these States, is the fourth greatest Indian State with a population of 40 lakhs and Indore has 14 lakhs.

The major problems of integration and democratization of States are over now with the formation of a Union of Patiala and East Punjab States. The final name of the Union is to be chosen by its own Constituent Assembly and its capital is yet to be decided. The Maharaja of Patiala will be Rajpramukh for life and the Maharaja of Kapurthala, its Uprajpramukh. This Union will comprise, Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Faridkot, Jind, Malerkotla, Nalagrah and Kalsia.

"All the units will march side by side and with equal freedom and not some as free men and some as serfs. Nobody could have visualised this transformation in the country six months ago. Mr. Menon will tell you that a very senior officer of the Political Department told him just before the transfer of power that he was wasting his time over accession and standstill agreement and that not one State will accept the accession as proposed by the newly formed Ministry of States. Those officers are still alive and must be wondering how the changes that have occured since they left have really been brought

propriatory limits of taxation contained in the Liaquat budget.

Absence Of Policy

If the withdrawal of the League from the interim government meant only the reversal of the undesirable features of his policy of heavy taxation, unrelieved by any measures of positive social relief and development, the prospect for the new government would have been fair. But as with the budget went all thought of using the mechanism of finance to stabilize the economy and to facilitate its transition to peaceful conditions.

The last twelve months have come to mean a period of no economic policy, at any rate none that those who are accustomed to well-known methods of meeting an inflationary situation would call a policy.

The absence of policy, and in some cases the pursuit of wrong policy, emanates from the prevailing view that controls are bad, that they lead to hoarding, corruption and shortages. It is to be hoped that this view no longer finds influential support within the Cabinet, though vested interests and the rank and file of uninstructed opinion in comparatively balanced areas might still trade on the common prejudice against control. Government is a process of social control of individual activities, and with the extension of the scope of governmental functions the extent of social control is also bound to grow.

This simple truth is ignored by the view that controls are bad in themselves. If the administration of controls was bad, it would prove the need of improving the administration of controls, not of their abolition. If it comes to that there are many knowledgeable people who hold the view that the entire system of administration is inefficient and corrupt. For this reason we have not thought it desirable to suggest that the machinery of administration should be abolished, and we should walk into a state of no-government. While living under the government as it is, we work for its improved organization. The same must apply to controls, without which no planned policy, no socially just programme, and no counter-action of inflationary forces are possible.

As Government by voluntary consent is not a practicable substitute for government by the executive, so also a system of voluntary price control has no meaning in a free market. On this subject of controls, therefore, the powers that be have to make up their minds for good, failing which they will be leading the country straight into economic chaos. While the refugee problem and the security problem are causing a heavy strain on the finances of the State, civilian departments and their activities are also being expanded. In many cases the added expenditure is being incurred out of balances, as neither taxation nor the loan programme is found to be sufficiently fruitful.

The depletion of government balances and all-sided augmentation of state activity has given rise to a steep rise in prices for which the ground was already prepared on account of continued shortages. Whereas the index number of prices increased from 242.2 in September 1945 to 301.0 in August 1947, since then to June 1948 the index figure has moved to 381.

Decontrol at a time when controls were needed more than ever, and heavy public expenditure unaccompanied by an adequate taxation and borrowing programme are the two most significant weaknesses of the present economic and financial policy of the Government of India. Unless these are corrected at least at this late hour, not only are the prospects of a planned economic development of the country very poor, but even the credit of the government and the peaceful functioning of the economic life of the community are being seriously endangered.

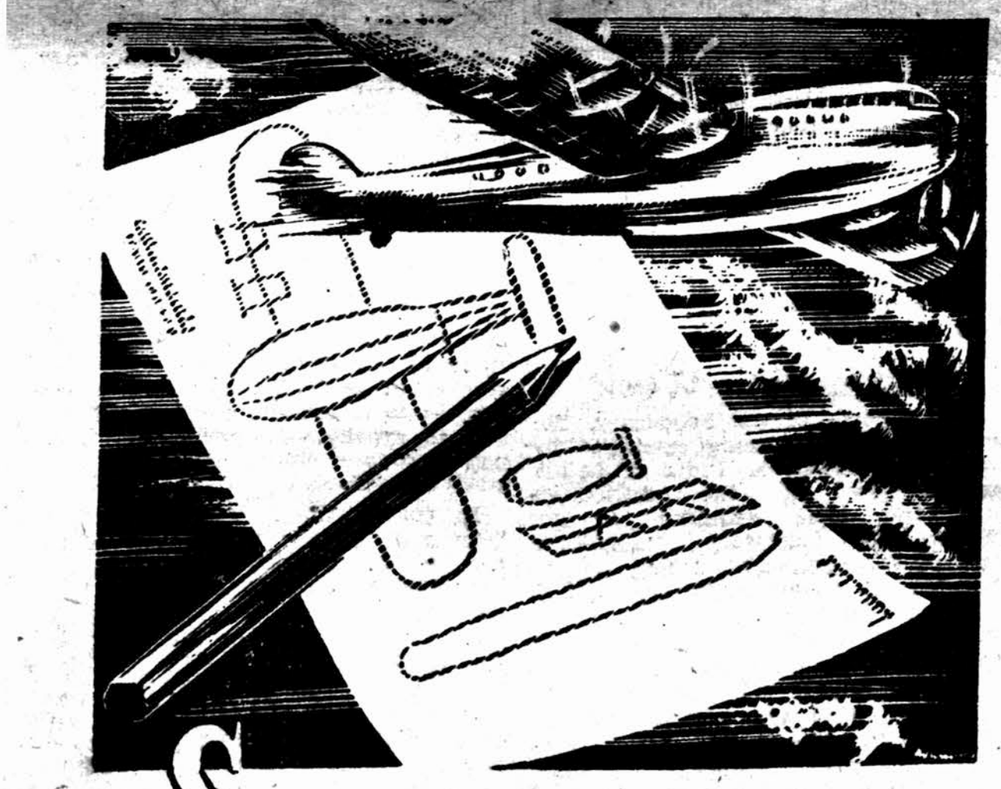
Need Of Full-Fledged Programme

The Government must set its own financial house in order by limiting expenditure to its tax and loan resources. It must then build up a production and price programme of essential articles of consumption. With this as the foundation, wages can be definitely correlated to productive efficiency, and industry may be helped by direct allocations of raw materials, fuel and capital resources. A liberalising of import policy in selected articles of essential consumption is also called for. Whether the immediate prospect is one of peace or war these are the principles on which economic policy will have to be shaped for some years to come.

Instead of giving tax reliefs to the industry and leaving them in suspense regarding their future, let the government stick to their declaration of economic policy for the next ten years. An atmosphere hostile to an integrated and planned economy, a chaotic increase in public expenditure at a time when there are all round shortages, contradictory declarations of industrial policy, countenancing a rise in prices while asking labour to maintain peace are all avoidable evils of present policy, and if the first government of independent India is to deserve credit for maintaining the solvency of national economy and for equitably distributing the burdens of national responsibilities, all these must soon give place to a full-fledged anti-inflationary and developmental programme as outlined above.

Are We Heading To wards Economic Chaos?

(Continued From Page 9)



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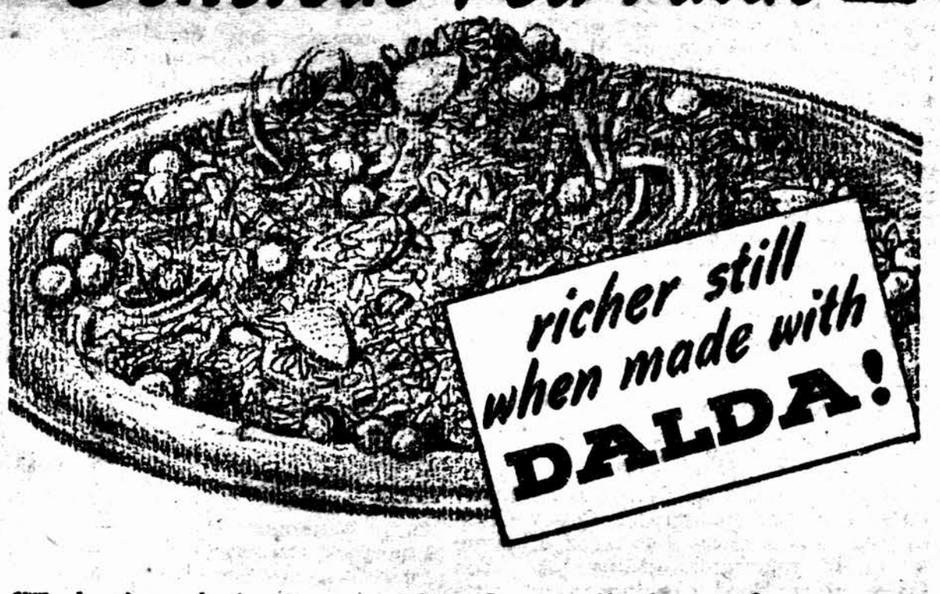

Wash rice, drain thoroughly and fry it with peas in hot Dalda until Dalda is absorbed and rice just begins to stick. Add water (to cover one inch above the level of rice), salt, cardamoms, cinnamon sticks and cloves to taste. Stir well, cover pan and cook on a low fire until rice and peas are tender. If there is excess of moisture when rice is nearly cooked, draw off lid very slightly and place on top of it a few live coals. Garnish with fried onions, almonds and raisins.

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Role Of Agriculture In Nation's New Set-Up

ONE MILLION TONS INCREASED PRODUCTION

THE solution of some of India's most pressing problems lies in increasing agricultural production so as to make our nation self-sufficient in food in the shortest possible time. For the primary need, without which neither freedom nor life itself can exit is food. There is no disentangling of this theme from the future politics and economics of our country. It is in the realisation of this basic fact and in the steps taken to meet the challenge of recurring food crises in the country, that the last twelve months of newly won freedom register the greatest change.

August 1948 is an appropriate month for looking back at what has been accomplished in agriculture in the past 12 months. It has generally been a good year for crops and for the agricultural producer. It has been a year without heart-breaking losses through crop diseases or mortifying reverses because of disastrous failures of the monsoon or unprecedented floods—with one exception, Madras where because of a prolonged drought there was a shortfall in production by over a million tons.

Food Distribution

For 4 years prior to August 1947, the Government had concentrated their efforts largely on food distribution. This was inevitable because as a result of the loss of Burma rice all available internal supplies of foodgrains had in be distributed on an equitable basis. Before the appropriate machinery could be set up, came the tragic Bengal famine, which more than anything else focussed public attention on the seriousness of India's food problem. The Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee of 1943 formed the basis of Government policy during the next 4 years. Its main planks were: controlled prices of food grains, their controlled distribution and procurement under the aegis of the Government.

This policy worked with remarkable success and received unqualified praise from international observers and Missions. But its continuance depended upon the willing co-operation of millions of cultivators scattered throughout the country, who had to sell their grain to Government at "controlled" rates. Dissatisfaction at the "controlled" prices paid to the agriculturists for their produce gradually grew, and this gathered momentum with the coming into power of popular Ministries in the Provinces Internal procurement decreased; a section of the popular opinion rebelled against regimentation in food, and Mahatma Gandhi's powerful voice was raised in favour of self-reliance. This led to the appointment of the Purshotamdas Committee in September 1947 charged with the "more important task" of recommending measures which would "secure a definite increase in food production within the country during the next five years."

Grow More Food Campaign

Before we pass on to the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, it is necessary to clear up some prevalent misunderstandings of the Grow More Food campaign and its achievements. The aim with which the campaign was started in 1942, was to offset the loss of rice supplies from Burma. This emergency was not expected to last more than a couple of years after the end of the war. To convert that emergency measure into a scheme for covering the existing deficit in India on the basis of a 12 ozs. or 1 lb ration for the whole population is to throw the blame on measures, which were never intended to solve the problem of ever increasing demands

To quote a high government official in this connection "This is to make the same kind of mistake as was done by the British in India when emergency measures to deal with political unrest became the permanent feature of their administration."

Where The Responsibility Lies

Two other facts are apt to be forgotten in this connection. Agriculture in India still depends upon the closest obedience to the calls of the seasons and a few weeks of cloudy weather or drought may affect the food supply of a year. This happened in two successive years in 1946 and 1947. And, secondly, agriculture is a provincial responsibility. The Centre can allocate part of the funds for provincial schemes, it can offer technical advice, carry out research, offer guidance, coordinate supplies of essential materials and undertake complex organisation and technical schemes e.g. planned irrigation by tubewells served by electric power, or land reclamation through mechanised means, but it is ultimately a provincial responsibility to "make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." It is a wise provision in the proposed new constitution therefore to place the responsibility for food production fairly and squarely on Provincial Governments.

With the coming into its own of a national Government entrusted with the responsibility of feeding 350 million people, the problem of increasing agricultural production has come into prominence again. This article reviews the activities of the Indian Government since August last to make the country self-sufficient in food.

Against the background of these remarks the following figures of assistance given by the Central Government during 1947-48 to Provincial Governments for increasing production are of interest:—

	Loans (In 00,000) Rs.	Grants Rs.
Irrigation	62	101
Land clearance and Development	15	75
Manures Distribution	24	23
Seeds	26	17
Fish Production	2	2.5
Fruit Schemes	—	2.5
Dairy Schemes	—	21.5
Livestock Schemes	4	4
Miscellaneous Schemes	5	17

Increased Production

Compared with 1946-47, the estimated total outturn of the seven major food grains i.e. rice, jowar, bajra, maize, wheat, gram and barley. shows an increase of 1 milion tons, the figures for the two years being 39,423,000 and 40,419,000 tons respectively.

The Foodgrains Policy Committee's Report has recommended a target of increased annual production of 10 million tons, within the shortest possible time. This is to be achieved through large multi-purpose projects which will provide assured irrigation, intensive efforts to raise the production from the soil already under cultivation by increased use of water, manure and improved seeds, and the development of culturable waste lands. The expected increase in production from multi-purpose projects is 4 million tons, from the existing food production plans of Provinces and States within the next 5 years, 3 million tons and the balance is to be bridged by the reclamation and cultivation of culturable waste lands of all types.

Land Reclamation

One of the most important development in agricultural production since the advent of freedom, has been the under-taking by the Dominion Ministry of Agriculture of large land reclamation projects in different parts of India with heavy tractors and ploughs. On December 16, 1947, a scheme of land reclamation through mechanisation—described as the largest in the East, excluding Soviet Russia —was put into operation in the Meerut District of the U.P., when heavy mechanical machinery moved up the first sods of 50,000 acres of culturable waste land overgrown with jungle and tall grasses. This scheme has since been followed by two similar schemes in the U.P., and in C.P. and one in the Matsya Union. The Ministry of Agriculture has therefore assisted Provinces to reclaim about 45,000 acres of land so far through tractors, either imported from U. K. and the U.S.A. or rehabilitated in their own workshop at Pusa.

Reclamation Work

The Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee is being examined by the Government of India in detail, but in view of the difficulties and the time required in obtaining the necessary machinery and other equipment it may not be possible to reclaim more than 6 million acres in the next 5 to 6 years. Preliminary survey work cannot be carried out on more than 2 million acres per annum. This in itself will limit the speed with which land reclamation work can be undertaken. And if the country accepts the target of reclaiming 6 million acres of new land, it will be necessary to purchase additional 1,000 machines. In the present state of world production and demand we cannot expect more than 300 machines at the end of the first eighten months and thereafter 300 machnes every year. These machines will require an equal number of heavy reclamation plough and an adequate number of brush clearing and drainage equipment sets. It is possible to manufacture heavy reclamation ploughs in India but certain component parts will have to be imported

Machines Vs. Bullocks

It is necessary here to emphasise that tractors cannot replace bullocks in India. There are certain basic factors which must limit the extention of tractor cultivation in India. The minimum area of land on which a 25 to 30 H. P. tractor can be economically used is 150 to 200 acres. The rotation of crops must be of an intensive nature so as to ensure employment of the tractor for at least 1800 hours in a year. This means that the land mus tbe fully irrigated and must be double cropped. Race cultivation, therefore, in India does not lend itself to mechanical cultivation, nor the large areas under other crops which do not have an adequate supply of rainfall. Bullocks must, therefore, continue to be the main source of power for cultivation in India for all time unless there is an economic revolution in the country.

The Primary Producer

As has been stated at the beginning of this article, agriculture is a long-term undertaking; several months have to elapse between the sowing of the seed and the garnering of the crops in the fields. No revolutionary change or dramatic advance can therefore be registered during the brief period of a twelve-month. What however cannot be missed is the anxiety of the Government to solve the problem quickly and the realisation probably for the first time that in any scheme of national uplift the actual tiller of the soil has to play the leading part. With characteristic impatience Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the Dominion Agriculture Minister, told the members of the Purshotamdas Committee: "I hope that the scheme of food self-sufficiency which you will produce can be implemented in a very very limited number of years—not beyond five. I wish it were two." And the one theme which runs through all this speeches is the urgency of the problem.

Symbolic of the changed attitude of the Government to the primary producer is the increased emphasis which is now being laid to-day on the manufacture of compost from town refuse and gur from palmyra juice. Today about 20,542 village centres are manufacturing nearly 12,50,000 tons of compost from refuse, and nearly 200,000 tons of gur is being made from palmyra toddy. These are small beginnings, but they have blazed a new trail. Instead of intoxicating people, the conversion of palmyra juice into gur is helping to resuscitate a dying industry and to provide supplementary occupation to our cultivators spread over lakhs of villages.

In theory, much more could have been done for the actual tiller of the soil. But it must not be forgotten that our KISAN, with the mentality to obey the quiet order of the seasons, does not easily acquire the facile optimism of the city dweller. Too often he has seen drought flood or pest, destroy the fruit of his toil and learned from it patience and submission. His is a minute economy to which a small loss means ruin.

ALL ATTEMPTS TO REFORM INDIAN AGRICULTURE MUST FIT IN WITH THE KISAN'S ECONOMY. THAT IS AN APPROPRIATE BACKGROUND TO INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF FREEDOM.

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Government's Concern In Scientific Research

WHEN the Cabinet of the National Government was announced a little while before August 15, 1947, the country was agreeably surprised at the inclusion of Scientific Research as a new portfolio.

That it should have been taken by the Prime Minister betokened the importance of the portfolio especially in the context of industrial and educational planning in independent India. The creation, subsequently, of a separate Department of Scientific Research with Dr. S. S Bhatnagar as Secretary showed further how this key activity of the State had already grown in volume and usefulness.

The cause of scientific research had by then made appreciable headway, particularly in three respects, viz. organisation of research institutions, actual laboratory work and utilisation by industry.

While there are a number of scientific research organisations in the various Ministries of the Government of India, the Central organisation whose activities relate directly to the promotion of industry is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Established in 1942 (between 1941 and 1942 it was called as Board of Scientific and Industrial Research) for organising the scientific talent available in the country and aid in the efficient prosecution of war, the Council has now been reconstituted with the responsibility of utilising this talent in the interest of national development and well-being. Since the nation's leaders governmental responsibility, the Council has been setting up a chain of national research laboratories which will fill the gap between Science and industrial development so long witnessed in India.

Construction work has already begun on these laboratories which have been planned by expert committees and are to be located in different parts of India the National Physical Laboratory at Delhi, the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona, the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur, the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta and the Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad. The foundation stones of the Central Leather Research Institute (Madras) and the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute (Karaikudi) were laid only recently by the Hon'ble Dr. S. P. Mookerjee and the Hon'ble Pandit Nehru respectively. The establishment of a Central Food Technological Institute, a Drug Research Institute and two stations for Building Research and Road Research, have all been approved by the Government and are being planned.

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

On the eve of independence the Council, with the concurrence of the Government of India, formed a Board of Research on Atomic Energy to advise the Council and the Government on all matters pertaining to the development of atomic energy in India. The beach-sands of Travancore abound in thorium which is an important raw material for the production of atomic energy and with a view to conserving this national asset the Government had to ban its export. A joint committee consisting of representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Travancore was formed to advise in respect of the utilisation and disposal of these minerals. On the recommenndation of the Board of Research on Atomic energy, an Atomic Energy Act was passed at the last session of the Parliament giving the Government of India control over all matters connected with Atomic Energy development in the country. The Government are shortly appointing an Atomic Eneregy Commission which will enforce this Act.

The Board of Research on Atomic Energy has initiated an important scheme for training young scientists in the techniques of atomic research. The course of training which will be under the guidance of Prof. H. J. Bhabha, is held in Bombay at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. A team of twelve men are already under training at present and necessary equipment has been obtained for the purpose. Atomic disintegration instruments such as Betatron are also to be installed soon.

CONCRETE RESULTS

The Board of Research on Atomic Energy has within a short while of its establishment shown concrete results. Its first achievement is important, for it consists in the working out of a process of manufacture of pure thorium oxide from the ore obtained from Travancore. Under another scheme of investigation by Dr. D. M. Bose are being examined the trans-uranic elements and their nuclear fission. An active school in nuclear physics is also being developed by Prof. M. N. Saha in the Calcutta University where a cyclotron has been made available. On the recommendation of the Council, the Geological Survey has opened a section for surveying the uranium reserves of the country under a specialist trained in England for the purpose.

It is the expectation of the Council that the harnessing of atomic energy under favourable conditions will usher in a new era of peace and plenty and it is the declared intention of the Government of India to co-operate with others in the utilisation of atomic energy "for human welfare and not for human destruction". In pursuance of this objective a scheme of research has been instituted to examine the medical value of radio-active isotopes in the Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay, for which a special grant of Rs. 50,000/- has been made.

Scientific Research and its utility have not only aroused wide public interest in India but have become the prior concern of the Government.

Cosmic Ray Research, the techniques of which are in several ways allied to atomic research, has also received the attention of the Board. The intensities of Cosmic Ray showers at high altitudes are being measured by sending up baloons suitably fitted with automatic instruments.

RECORD OF RESEARCH

The Council, whose activities constitute the first organised effort in India to enable and popularise the application of Science to industries, has under it 24 expert committees which from time to time survey the scientific needs of the various groups of industries and suggest the mean to develop them. Heavy chemicals, Electro-chemicals, Metals, Vegetable oils, Cellulose, Fuel, Dyestuffs, Drugs and Pharmaceutical, Plastics, Leather, Building, Radio, Applied Physics and physical instruments are the various industries in which these committees advise the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. These committees have recorded a notable increase in work, particularly, since 1947 and on their recommendations the Council has instituted a large number of schemes of research in various institutions. Several surveys such as those on the aromatic plants of India, have also been inaugurated under the guidance of eminent scientists.

Since the publication of the Dyestuffs Exploratory Report, the production of dyestuffs intermediates, direct cotton colours and vat dyes are being investigated by two experts in those lines, namely, Dr. B. B. Dey of Madras and Dr. K. Venkataraman of Bombay. The Council is also financing the Bombay University for running a research section in Dyestuff Technology. The Industrial Fermentations Committee of the Council is maintaining a national collection of type cultures at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. From this collection fermentative micro-organisms are supplied to the various research laboratories and industries based on fermentation processes. The production of yeast and methods of stepping up power alcohol production and making it cheaper are also being investigated by this Committee, which has just finished a comprehensive survey of the Fermentation Industries.

Penicillin and other anti-biotic substances, glandular products such as insulin, adrenaline, pituitrin, thyroxine, anti-malarials of the paludrine type, mosquito repellant creams and pyrethrum sprays, new types of medicinal preparations from NEEM are some of the products which have been made on laboratory scale and some of them Calcium Gloconate, an important also on semi-commercial scale under the auspices of the Drugs Committee. pharamaceutical preparation, is now under production on a large scale as a result of investigations carried out by the Council, in whose laboratories various other indigenous drugs have also been examined for their chemical and medicinal properties.

RAYON RESEARCH

In view of the impending development of rayon industry in the country, a scheme of research was instituted to survey the country's resources of cellulose bearing materials. The data collected through this survey, which are very valuable, have been published. Various types of plastics from waste materials such as jute waste and also key basic chemicals necessary for the production of modern synthetic plastic such as formaldehyde and urea have been made. Production of carbondi-sulphide, the utilisation of India's bauxite ores, manufacture of synthetic phenol, titanium dioxide from rutile and ilmenite, industrial catalysts—necessary for the manufacture of ammonia and Fischer-Tropsch synthesis of liquid fuel—etc., are under the examination of the Heavy Chemical Research Committe. Manufacture of graphite electrodes, carbon electrodes and carbon brushes, used for various industrial purposes, have been made on a pilot-plant scale in the Council's laboratories. Processes have been developed for the electrolytic production of sodium and magnesium metals. A scheme of research is under investigation in the Provincial Radio Laboratory, Madras, for the development of suitable electrolytic condensers and batteries for radios. In the Science College of the Calcutta University has been set up a pilot plant imported from America to manufacture radio valves on a semi-large scale. In these laboratories. Ionospheric data, essential for broadcasting purposes, are being collected and this activity forms a part of world-wide investigations on the Ionosphere.

Physical instruments such as Vacuum pumps, Compressors, Refrigeration machinery, Ultra-contrifuge, Ammeters and Voltmeters Diamond Tools are being developed by experts under the auspices of the Applied Physics Committee. The Metals Committee has instituted research schemes for the manufacture of high purity manganese metal, resistance alloys and new types of alloys based on beryllium.

FUEL RESEARCH

The Fuel Research Committee has instituted valuable investigations with the help of an expert Fuel Technologist from England, Dr. J. W. Whittaker. The Committee's important section of the work at present is fuel survey, to carry out which purpose 4 Regional Survey Stations for the various coal-fields have been proposed. The purpose of the survey is to determine the physical and chemical properties of Indian coals both as they occur in the seams in the ground and as are prepared for the market. On the basis of the data collected, it would be possible to indicate the most suitable use of different coals in mines, which are as yet unworked. The coal survey in conjunction with the Geological Survey of India and the Bureau of Mines will provide a complete assessment of the country's national reserves of coal within the next 5 years. Investigations are also in progress on carbonisation of coal, desulphurisation of coal, coal washing, coking and coal blending. The Fuel Research Station is thus becoming a very important national research centre, on which a great part of the country's industrialisation will depend.

The liquid fuel position in India has also received the special attention of the Council. A Committee appointed for the purpose has examined the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of synthetic petrol from the inferior grades of Indian Coal and on the recommendation of this committee, the Government of India have signed an agreement with Koppers Inc. of America to draw up detailed plans for a million-ton plant. Experts of this Company are already in India making a survey. The production of power alcohol from agricultural wastes such as bagasse, besides molasses, has also been recommended and a committee has been constituted to go into question in detail and to make definite proposals to bring this industry into existence. On the recommendation of the Council, the Government are also actively examining the possibility of importing crude petroleum into India from the oil wells in countries around her and refining it in refineries to be erected at the major Indian ports. Intensive geophysical exploration by the most modern techniques has also been suggested to locate deep seated petroleum reserves in the country.

RELATIONS WITH INDUSTRY

Besides sponsoring investigations in applied as will as well as fundamental science, the Council has encouraged the fullest use of science by industry. Among the means adopted for achieving this objective are the publication of the monthly Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, the preparation of a Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Raw Materials of India and the Industrial Intelligence Service, which gives assistance to Industry in finding out data and information about various processes and in suggesting solution for their problems. It has been decided that the Council is to maintain a register of man-power available in India.

The main method for encouraging research in industry which was employed by the Council and which had considerable success during the year was the formation of Research Associations, established on a co-operative basis to serve the needs of particular industries. The Ahmedabad Textile Research Association was formed with a capital contribution of Rs. 48 lakhs from the industry and Rs. 19 lakhs from the Government. The formation of the Indian Leather Industry Research Association has also met with encouraging response; a capital grant of Rs. 2 lakhs has been promised by the South Indian Leather Manufacturers' Association and the industry in other parts of India is expected to make similar contribution.

Towards the end of 1947, the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association placed a sum of Rs. 45,000 with the Council for constituting a Research Committee and for carrying out investigations on 'Vanaspati'. Four schemes of research dealing with various aspects of the product are under investigation by eminent bio-chemists in the country.

A Committee termed as the Industrial Liaison Committee has been formed under the auspices of the Council to keep in constant touch with the industries on matters relating to the utilisation of the results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Council. At the suggestion of Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar the formation of a Research Enterprise Corporation under the Ministry of Industry and Supply to develop the processes discovered in India through pilot plants and then on large scale is also under the consideration of the Government. When set up this would bridge the gulf between research and its application by selecting the discoveries of potential industrial value and working them on a trial basis under the joint auspices of the Government and industry.

From Asaf Jah I To Osman Ali,

BY SIR JADUNATH SARKAR, D.LITT.

The Fate Of Hyderabad

ASAF, JAH, the first Nizam i.e., 'governor' of Haidarabad, left a will in which he solemnly charged his descendants.—

Firstly, to be always friendly with the Marathas "who are the owners of the land in this country", and

Secondly, never to put any human being to death without a judicial trial by an authorized judge. The portion of the will giving these orders is printed below from a photograph of the original preserved in the Nizam's Government Record Office so that its authenticity cannot be questioned.

Awal an ke rais-i-Dakhin ra tazim ke ba Marhatta ke zamindari-i-in mulk ast, ashti warzad.

Duyam an ke dar hadm-i-baniad-i-bani-Adam .... tamul kunad wa mujrim wajib-ul-qatl ra ba Qazi, ke hakim-i-shra ast, tafwiz numaid.

Here it should be noted that the founder of this dynasty, to the very end of his life, called himself only a 'Rais or chieftain, and never a 'Shah' or 'Sultan (i.e. King), in spite of his having won the victory at Shakarkheda (1724), which the present Nizam has been misrepresenting as the Day of his 'Independence'!

In fact, so long as there was a Padshah at Delhi, the rulers of Haiderabad always sought the recognition of their succession from that Padshah or his keeper, because they were merely hereditary office-bearers under him. When Mahadji Sindhia was appointed by the Emperor Shah Alam II as his 'perpetual' Regent, the then Nizam sent an agent to Sindhia's camp near Delhi to secure such recognition through him. This is proved by the British Residency Records published by the Bombay Government. Such was the Nizam's legal position in 1785 sixty years after the so-called independence achieved at Shakarkheda.

In 1804 the British took over Delhi and the perpetual regency of the Padshah from Sindhia and became the master of the Nizam. In 1858 the shadow of a Delhi Padshah was abolished and the English became 'fully' sovereign over all the provinces of the Mughal Empire including Haidarabad. In 1947 the English handed over Delhi to the Indian Union and thus the Indian Union legally stepped into the position of the suzerain of the governors of Haidarabad. The Nizam cannot exist politically 'in vacuo'.

It is also recorded in Persian histories that when in 1739 Nadir Shah entered Delhi as conqueror, he offered to place Asaf Jah I on the throne of Delhi, as he was disgusted with the folly and vices of the Emperor Muhammad Shah,—but Asaf Jah decined this independent sovereignty and declared his satisfaction with his present position of a provincial governor. The word Nizam comes from the same root as Nazim and means a governor, or king's deputy.

People's Lot

But apart from legal controversies the right of a family to rule ultimately depends upon the condition in which it keeps the mass of its subjects. Can the Asaf-Jahis stand this test?

In 1776, a French nobleman, Comte de Modave visited Haidarabad, and has thus recorded what he saw there of the condition of the people:

Les Musalmans triompnent aans cette ville ou'ils ont batie et ou ils sont les maitres.—(P. 336 of the Paris MS.)

"The Nizam's country had never been anything but a puppet State. The present Nizam was understood to be, in Malcolm's phrase, 'a melancholy madman.' [Thompson's 'Metcalfe', p. 189, year 1810.]

"Never, to be sure, was there such a Government (as that of Haidarabad) since the world began, and what can be done to remedy its present state would baffle any politician." [Edmonstone, Secretary to Governor-General to Resident at Haidarabad, 6th May, 1812.]

"The country soon became depopulated and necessities rose to famine prices. Government ceased, There was not a shadow of law or police anywhere; bands of armed plunderers traversed the roads and jungles." [This was in 1820. Do the reports of 1948 give any better picture of the Nizam's Government?] (Thompson, p. 191.)

On 6th November, 1847, the 'Times' of London wrote on "the moral and political right of myriads [of the population] to turn to the Governor-General for succour, protection and redress..The Governor-General's easy task is to level those masses of misgovernment which obstruct the free circulation of prosperity and happiness throughout the peninsula (i.e., the Deccan), and to advance those improvements by which such blessings are so materially promoted...'The Nizam is morally' accountable to us." (Quoted in Lee Warner's 'Dalhousie', I, 97).

Sir Charles Wood (President of the Board of Control) wrote to the Governor-General on 8th May, 1853, "What are you going to do with the Nizam? Everybody seems to suppose that he 'cannot administer' his own affairs much longer." (Lee Warner, II, 131).

On 14th May, 1852, the Resident, General Fraser wrote to the Governor-General, "I cannot hesitate to repeat the opinion that the Nizam's Government possesses out little capacity or vigour, and that if the Nizam be replaced in a position of honourable independence among the Native Princes of India, this will 'never' be done otherwise than under temporary European management" (Memoir, p 373).

Sir Richard Temple, who was Resident in 1867, writes, "My main business was to secure the stability of His Highness's realm by 'decent administration.' That realm had several times been brought to the brink of 'destruction by misgovernment.' In the present temper of the Nizam, these evils might but too easily recur." (Story of My Life," I, 174).

W. S. Blunt who had the greatest sympathy with the Muslims and spoke Arabic freely, wrote during his visit to Haidarabad in December, 1883: "A teacher at the Moslem School told me, the Muhammadans here were far from happy. They were isolated and without knowledge of what happened in the outer world.

"We discussed the 'drinking of wine' which is 'common' among the Muhammadans of Haidarabad." ('India Under Ripon,' pp. 68.69).

1904.—"The inhabitants of Berar would have been dismayed at the prospect of reverting to Haidarabad rule." (L. Fraser's 'India Under Curzon,' p. 225).

In 1910, Mr. Casson Walker in his final report wrote, "There are not more than four or five roads in the interior of the Dominions which are passable all the year." "Owing to the lack of roads, and still more of bridges and culverts, the peasantry cannot market their spare produce in time of plenty, while when scarcity prevails the absence of transport facilities leaves them at the mercy of the local money-lender." (Ibid, p. 227).

British Policy In Hyderabad

Why was such abominable misrule and people's misery allowed to continue during the century and a half when the Union Jack floated over the Residency at Haidarabad? The answer is given by three English witnesses.

Russell, Resident with the Nizam, wrote in 1819: "If we owe the foundation of 'our empire' in this country to the 'weakness' in which we found the Native Powers, we ought not to complain of the evils which that weakness necessarily produces. If we have reaped the benefits, we must submit to witness the inconveniences which are its inseparable attendants." (Quoted in Thompson's 'Metcalfe', p. 191).

W. S. Blunt supported this view 65 years later. He wrote from Haidarabad, "The policy (of the British) seems to be to keep the 'Haidarabad nobles in ignorance of modern thought, and it also looks as if the (British) Indian Government 'encourages the bad administration purposely." ('India Under Ripon', p. 68)

S. S. Montagu, Secretary of State wrote in 1918: "The Nizam is, of course, enormously important to us, because he has kept the Muhammadans of India straight and we have used him, by means of his wily old ministers and our Resident, for this purpose." Montagu's prediction has come true—"Really, this is ridiculous, and they are going to have 'trouble with this man' (Sir Osman Ali, G.C.B.) 'by exalting him' into a 'position of kingship." ('An Indian Diary,' 213, 218.)

Where Is The Remedy?

In December 1883, the Minister Laik Ali (later known as Salar Jang II) told Blunt that "he did 'not' think that the 'Nizam' would be 'fit to govern' the country by himself,.... but 'neither is the country fit for self-government." ('Ibid,' p. 77).

Sixty-five years have passed since this political forecast was made, and today in 1948 another Laik Ali proclaims to the world that the people of the Haidarabad State are unfit for self-government! Will they be more fit under the present system and official gang, if we wait 65 years more, say in 2013 A.D.?

Sir Osman Ali has founded a Urdu University named after himself, among a population 'ninety per cent' of whom cannot read or write Urdu. He spends lakhs of rupees on a translation bureau for making and printing Urdu translations of standard books in English. In a History of Europe issued by this department the sentence "Luther burnt the Papal Bull" has been rendered in Urdu as 'Luther ne Papa-Rome ka byle ko jalai dia' (Luther roasted the ox of the Pope of Rome). This information was given by a Muslim Professor of Aligarh to Dr. Rajendra Prasad at New Delhi on 24th Oct., 1946. Such is the condition of education under the Nizam's Government agency!—"Modern Review."

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FAIR DEAL TO LABOUR

Social Justice And Economic Freedom

A NEW conception of the role of labour in industry permaats all the protective legislation enacted recently by the free Government of India. The worker is no longer regarded as a mere commodity of commerce at the mercy of his more fortunate brethren. Not only is his dignity as a human being recognised, but he is given an honourable status as a partner in production, possessing rights as well as responsibilities.

This revolutionary change, which has come in the wake of independence, is a sign that the common man is coming into his own in this country.

India cannot yet claim to be on a par with some of the advanced countries of the West in respect of economic and social democracy, but more has been accomplished in the recent months than ever before in implementing the Government's Five-year Labour Plan. This programme aims at a uniform and co-ordinated labour policy for the entire country to promote social security and industrial peace, ensure fair wages, satisfactory conditions of work and a higher standard of living and provide for education, training and full employment.

PRIDE OF PLACE

Pathway To Social Security

Among the measures passed since the 15th August, 1947, pride of place must be given to the Employees' State Insurance Act, '48, which ensures the right of labour to social security. Incidentally, this is the first comprehensive enactment in social insurance in all Asia.

The Act, which was passed in April, 1948, applies in the first instance to India's 2,500,000 industrial workers in perennial factories and will be extended to others when feasible. The benefits to the worker will comprise medical care and treatment, a cash sickness benefit at over half his average daily wage for a maximum period of 56 days, a maternity benefit for women at the rate of 12 annas a day for a period of 12 weeks and disablement and dependents' benefits in the form of pensions for employment injury or death. The right to these benefits will accrue to every worker insured under the scheme. A fund will be created from out of contributions by both the employer and the worker and will be managed by a statutory Corporation. No contribution will be levied in the case of employees earning less than Rs. 1 per day. Medical care and treatment will be supervised by a statutory Council. The cost of provision of medical care is intended to be borne by the Corporation and the Provincial Governments in the proportion of two to one. The Central Government's contribution will be two-thirds of the entire cost of the administration of the scheme for the first five years. Expenditure under the scheme over medical benefits is expected to be Rs. 6 per head per year—an advance not only on the existing medical facilities, but also on what the Bhore Committee have recommended.

MEDICAL SURVEYS

Brisk preparations are going on for putting the scheme into effect. Medical surveys are being conducted by the Provincial Governments in the localities of industrial workers and in Delhi by the Chief Commissioner. A pilot scheme will be introduced shortly in the Capital.

BETTER CONDITIONS

Factories And Docks

Another important piece of legislation that has been on the anvil for some time is the revised Factories Bill, which seeks to secure the right of factory labour to better conditions. The Bill will extend the protection given by factory legislation to about 3½ million industrial workers. It will do away with the distinction between seasonal and perennial factories in the application of safety, health and welfare requirements. The effect of this enactment would be to make the work-places safer, cleaner and healtheir and to provide more comforts and amenities for the worker. It will also ensure that the worker gets holidays with pay. The Bill is likely to become law during the present session of the Parliament.

The Central Government is not content with merely enacting this legislation, but would like to see its provisions enforced. Steps have been taken to tighten up the administration of factory laws. Provincial Inspectorates are being strengthened and more officers are being trained. The Chief Adviser, Factories, who works under the Labour Ministry of the Government of India, advises the Provincial Inspectorates and runs training and refresher courses. Before long, it may be expected, the model provisions of the new Factory Act will be enforced to improve the working conditions of 3,500,000 factory hands. Protection and safety against accidents in docks have been ensured to workers by the recent enforcement of the Dock Workers' Act and the Regulation under it. This will benefit about 70,000 workers in India's ports.

Ensuring a square deal for the commonman the worker in the field and factory—that is the Government's Pledge. In the wake of political freedom, he should be enabled to enjoy the fruits of his labour and a fair standard of living.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The right of labour to direct recruitment has been implemented through many regulations. A recent legislation of this kind was in respect of dock workers, doing away with the evils of casual employment and enabling the formulation of a scheme to register and regulate the employment of port labour. The scheme will also ensure fair wages and hours of work, paid holidays and minimum pay during unemployment.

SAFER AND CLEANER MINES

Efforts have been taken to ensure better conditions for India's 250,000 coalminers. The Payment of Wages Act was extended recently to all coalmines. Comprehensive proposals are under consideration to provide better safety, health and working conditions, a 48-hour week and a higher rate of overtime allowance for coalminers. The Indian Mines Act is shortly to be amended suitably.

The principle of the right of the worker to provident fund has been established. A recent Ordinance ensures this benefit to India's coalminers. The working of this scheme is likely to lead to similar benefits in the case of other categories of workers as the Indian Labour Conference, which met in April, has recognised the need for instituting Provident Funds in all industrial concerns.

HOUSING FOR WORKERS

Legislation Soon

The need of proper housing for labour will soon find a place in legislation. The Government have been contemplating a scheme to provide a million modern houses for workers in the course of ten years. More than finance, the shortage of raw materials has so far stood in the way of the scheme materialising. A more modest plan to provide 50,000 houses for coalminers is, however, being implemented in the Jharia coalfields. The construction of the first 750 houses is in progress at present in the coal area. Experiments are also being conducted in this area to construct cheaper houses. The problem of housing was discussed both in Tripartite Committees and in the Labour Ministers' Conferences and a solution is likely to be found soon.

HIGHER WAGES AND ALLOWANCES

In regard to wages, the attitude of the Government of India in the past was one of complete inaction. This policy has been given up by the National Government of India, which has accepted the right of labour to fair wages. The difficulties in regard to regulation of wages by legislation are admittedly great. The Government realise that co-operation is better than compulsion and hope to promote justice in the matter through the Industrial Committees that have been set up on a tripartite basis.

The first attempt to regulate wages by legislation was made in the Minimum Wages Act which was passed by the Parliament in its last session, and came into force on March 15, 1948. It covers not only 'sweated' industries such as carpet making, bidi, lac and mica manufacture, but also plantation and agricultural labour. The rates of minimum wages will be fixed in consultation with the representatives of employers and workers and will be revised periodically.

The Plantations Industrial Committee, which met in New Delhi in April this year, fully justified Government's hopes in the matter of wage fixation through tripartite discussions. The Committee on which employers, workers and Government were represented, unanimously agreed to pay higher wages and dearness allowances to workers from May; the increases amounting to nearly Rs. 5 crores per annum. Outlines of legislation were also approved regarding the provision of adequate medical facilities, water supply and welfare, limitation of hours of work, weekly rest, paid holidays and housing. The Government are likely to introduce in the near future legislation on these lines.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

It is true that Government's labour policy and legislation have so far been largely confined to industrial workers. There was legitimate criticism that the needs of agricultural labourers, who are ten times the number engaged in industry, have been ignored, particularly, the landless rural population. Pledged to raise the standard of living of the masses of the entire country, the free Government of India have taken it as their first task to study the conditions of agricultural labour with a view to improving them. A Fact Finding Enquiry will be started very soon in over 1800 selected villages in all the provinces. A similar enquiry will also be conducted in Indian States. To this purpose, a special staff of investigators will be engaged and the survey is expected to be completed within six to twelve months.

The data, which they will collect according to a questionnaire, will relate to a general survey of the villages, average daily and piece wages for men, women and children for different agricultural operations and whether they are paid in cash or kind, a general family survey and detailed investigation in respect of the family budget, the earnings of each member, indebtedness, unemployment, etc. The Government have also invited the I.L.O. to undertake a special study of the conditions of agricultural labour. When scientific data have been collected and studied, it should be possible to find ways and means of improving the conditions of rural agricultural workers, particularly the landless class.

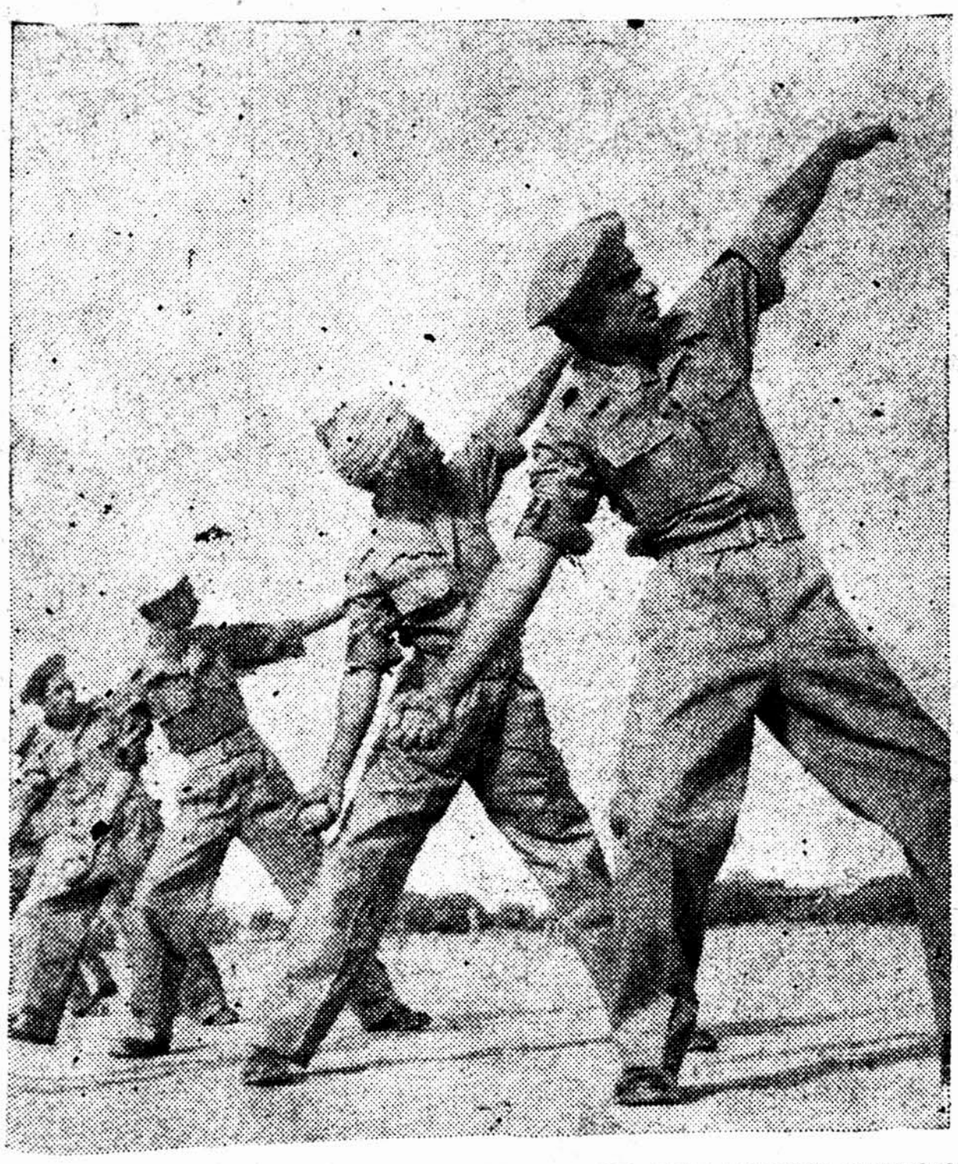
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Labour's right to freedom of association and collective bargaining has ben recognised in the existing Trade Union Legislation. While trying to foster trade unionism on healthy and sound lines, the Government of India have steered clear of all ideological conflicts. Guaranteeing an honourable status of labour, they pin their faith on peaceful tripartite discussions rather than on class struggle to secure their aim of betterment of labour. The tripartite machinery Government have set up for each industry is modelled on the I.L.O. on which Government, workers and employers find effective representation. India, incidentally, is the first country in Asia to make use of the tripartite machinery for the achievement of labour objectives.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

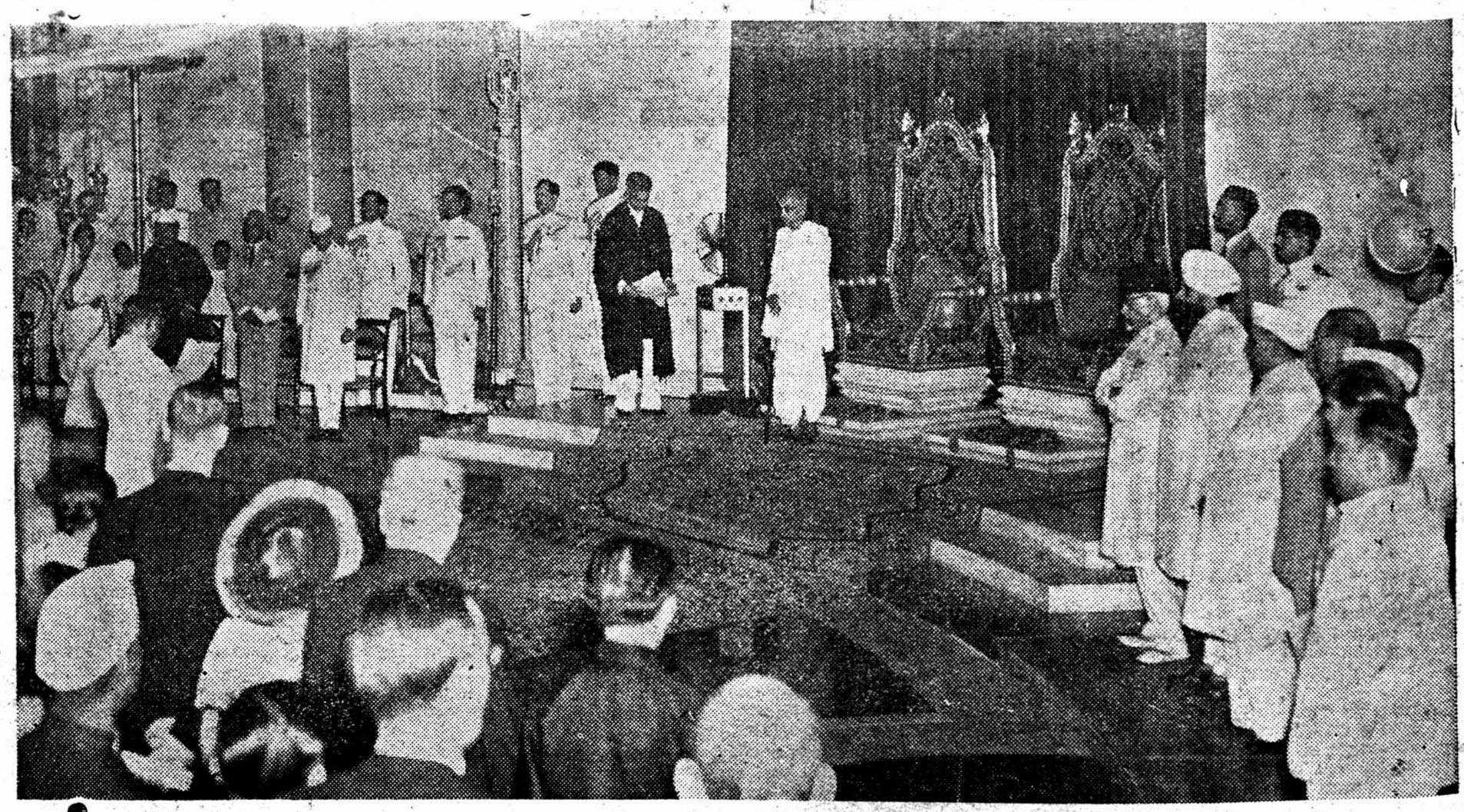
Largely through the efforts of the Government of India, the Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. was held in New Delhi in October last. The Conference brought together the representatives of Government, employers and labour from 20 countries belonging to the four continents of Asia, Europe, Australia and America. Workers' representatives took part in their own right in the deliberations of the Conference and shaped the policies and resolutions adopted.

THE STUDIES AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CONFERENCE HAVE SHOWN THE WAY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASIA. WHEN THE RESOLUTIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED, IT MAY WELL PROVE TO BE THE FIRST STEP IN THE CREATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY IN RESURGENT ASIA.



A BATCH OF INSTRUCTOR TRAINEES OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CADET CORPS LEARNING THE TECHNIQUE OF USING HAND GRENADES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



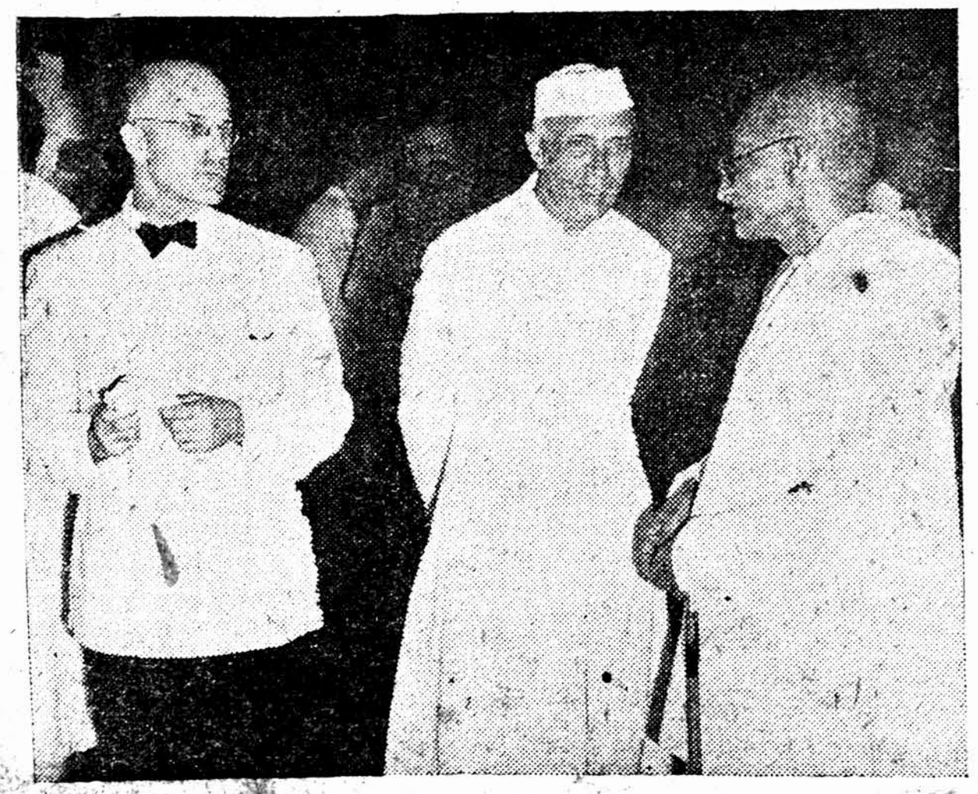
HIS EXCELLENCY SHRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI BEING SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BY CHIEF JUSTICE KANIA AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI, ON JUNE 21, 1948.

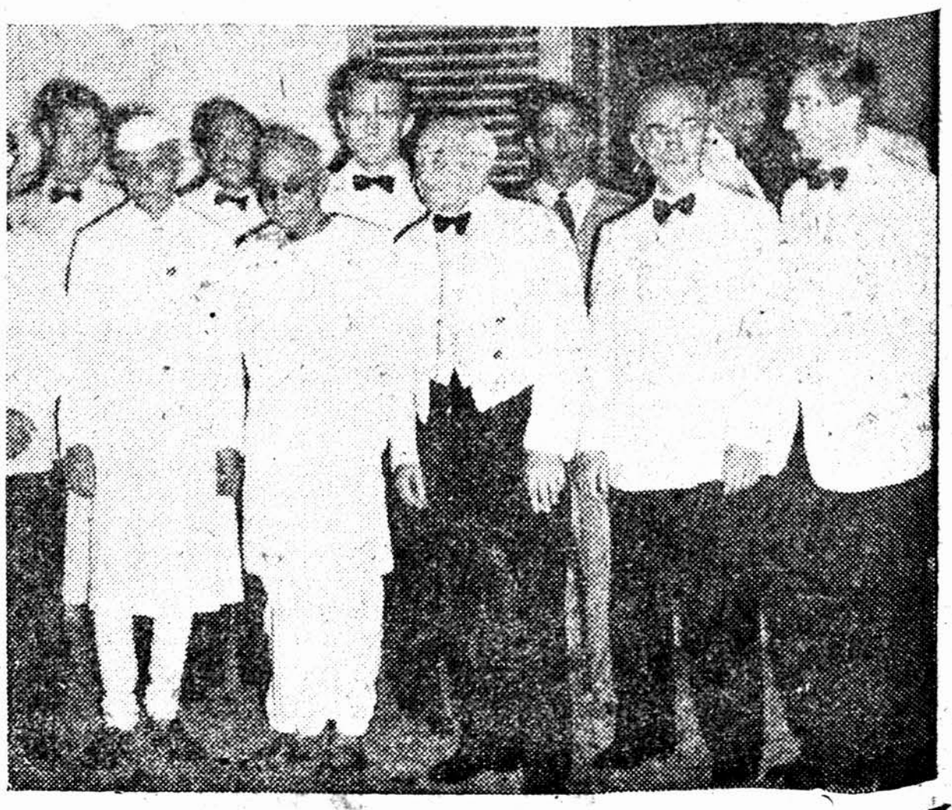
First India Governor-General—And Last!

'C. R.' WITH PANDIT NEHRU AND MR. CARNY, HIGH COMMISSONER FOR CANADA, AT A RECEPTION GIVEN AT THE CANADIAN EMBASSY ON "CANADA NATIONAL DAY."

C. R. IN A HAPPY POSE BEING GREETED WITH THE "TILAK".

MEMBERS OF TH U. N. COMMISSION ON KASHMIR WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT A RECEPTION IN NEW DELHI. THIRD FROM RIGHT IS THE CHAIRMAN, MR. GRAFFE





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